

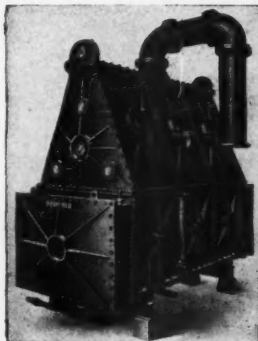
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

JUNE 26, 1920

Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 3, 1919, at the post office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription Price: United States, \$3.00; Canada, \$4.00; All Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.00.



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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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Vol. 62.

Chicago and New York, June 26, 1920.

No. 26.

TRADE AND SUPPLY MEN ACTIVE.

Plans for co-operating with the Institute of American Meat Packers in making the convention at Atlantic City in September a big success are being formulated by the American Meat Packers' Trade & Supply Association. This body, comprising former associate members of the packers' association, now has its own organization, and is functioning separately but in close alliance with the Institute in all matters affecting the welfare of the industry. It is made up of brokers, machinery, equipment and supply men and all others who have business affiliations with the meat packing industry.

A meeting of the board of governors was held this week, presided over by President J. P. Brunt, at which plans for the Atlantic City gathering were discussed. Reports were made by the entertainment committee, of which E. W. Bromilow of Chicago is chairman, and the committee on trade exhibits, of which W. J. Richter of Chicago is chairman, concerning tentative plans for entertainment and for trade exhibits and headquarters. These plans were held in abeyance pending conference with the Institute convention committees which have just been appointed, and conferences will be held at once to outline joint plans.

The trade and supply association will have a large part in the entertainment of visitors to the Atlantic City meeting. These members have always been active in this feature of convention gatherings, and are anxious to maintain their reputation. Their plans will be carried out in co-operation with the Institute's entertainment committee, of which E. S. Waterbury of Chicago is chairman.

The American Meat Packers' Trade & Supply Association will hold its annual business sessions at Atlantic City at the time the Institute meets there, but all sessions will be arranged so as not to conflict with each other. Affiliation with this organization and co-operation in exhibits and other features of the gathering may be made through Secretary H. D. Orwig, of The National Provisioner, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

GERMANY TO IMPORT MEAT INDEFINITELY

Ministry Acknowledges This Situation Is Inevitable

Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Berlin, June 5, 1920.

Germany will be a meat importing country for many, many years to come. This is not an irresponsible partisan view, but the conclusion of the Ministry for National Economy, in charge of the German food problem.

Governmental meat control will be continued indefinitely. This much was decided at a conference of representatives delegated by the governments of the separate German states held here recently. The decision was confirmed by the Reichsrat, the upper house of the German parliament. The vote endorsing the plan of Dr. Hermes, the food administrator, stood 30 against 24, although the division was not on the meat question. Opposition was concentrated against the Bavarian proposition to include farms of less than two hectares in the food control system. There was no objection to the continuation of meat control.

The conference of state representatives endorsed the proposed increase in the price of livestock. It was concluded that prevailing prices were not high enough to encourage stock raising. At the same time it was acknowledged that even higher prices would not increase stock raising sufficiently to make Germany self-sustaining as far as meat production is concerned. In other words, Germany will have to depend on foreign sources of meat supply for an indefinite period.

Government Report on Meat Supply.

This contention is based on an official report published recently by the Ministry for National Economy. The report, the result of exhaustive study and investigation, says:

"There is no chance that Germany will ever again reach the condition of 1914 when there was a domestic supply of 25 million hogs. We shall be glad if we ever reach the 1900 figure of 17 million hogs. There is no prospect of our domestic meat supply equaling the demand for many years to come. Meat control, for this reason, will have to be continued indefinitely.

"However, the rationing system adopted during the stress of war will have to be replaced by new methods adapted to peace conditions. Stock raising will have to be encouraged, but supervision of meat distribution will have to be maintained.

"We cannot think of ever permitting again the unrestricted sway of prices in hog markets as they existed before the war, prices that solely depend upon supply and demand. The hog situation needs systematic control. The basis of this system should be compulsory delivery of hogs raised for slaughter to local associations or stock companies organized for the collection of available stock.

"The associations or stock companies should have a monopoly, no one else being permitted to buy hogs in that particular territory. Local associations will have to form state or provincial associations which, in turn, make contracts with municipalities, associated municipalities or butchers' guilds. Contracts for distribution of stock will be subject to the approval of the National Meat Control Department. The national office will, when necessary, equalize prices and amount of distribution.

"While there is no prospect of dispensing with government control in the case of hogs, there is a chance of permitting freedom of trade in the case of cattle, calves and sheep after some time, and after a transitory period gradually preparing the field for the new situation.

"The Ministry for National Economy concludes there cannot possibly be a return to the wasteful methods of pre-war times, when every little butcher was doing his own slaughtering. Economic conditions being as they are, Germany cannot afford the luxury of fostering those wasteful antiquated methods, once excused as a necessary evil suffered in the interest of our 'middle class.'

"Purchase and distribution of imported meat will have to be brought into close contact with domestic meat production and distribution, both being co-related factors."

Agrarians Oppose Trade Regulation.

Of course, agrarians (landowners) and small butchers are in an uproar, violently opposing the government's conclusions. However, as the latter are based on solid facts, partisan agitation will hardly change them to suit specific interests.

Agrarians say hogs should have been

The Annual **CONVENTION** of the
Institute of American Meat Packers
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the first to be freed from government control, while cattle and sheep could wait. Butchers, as a class, are against the "socializing" feature of the government's plan. They are yearning for the "good old times" when each butcher was his own free agent, scouring the countryside for stock and driving his own bargains with farmers. There are even butchers who wish for the return of the days when they carried calves and sheep home on their shoulders and butchered them in their own courtyards. As the ministry says, "Germany can no longer afford the luxury of such economic waste."

Germany's livestock situation is most deplorable. French and Belgian commissions, inspecting the stock which is to be turned over to France and Belgium as reparation, concede the sorry state of affairs. While a census discloses the number of animals in hand, it does not give any information on the condition of the average animal.

These foreign commissions reject on an average all but about a dozen head out of a herd of 700 to 1,000 assembled in collection yards. Of all animals sheep seem to have deteriorated the most. The breed could not be maintained during the war. German sheep today are much smaller than before the war. They weigh 25 per cent less.

German farmers have been only too willing to give up their stock for reparation purposes, as the German government pays them a comparatively handsome price. But foreign inspectors refuse nearly all the stock offered. Germany will never be able to deliver the number and quality of stock she was forced to yield in the treaty of Versailles. If Germany is to restock France and Belgium the animals will have to be bought in foreign countries unaffected by the war. German stock is of a degenerated, mongrel race, and it will take many years before breeding will again attain its former standard.

Municipal Slaughterhouse Doesn't Pay.

Nationalization or municipal ownership and operation of stock yards and slaughterhouses is not a panacea for all evils, real and imaginative. The animal report of the municipal slaughterhouse and stock yard of Munich has just been published. It shows the city has been and is still losing money on its venture. And the Munich slaughter is no new experiment, by any means. It has been in operation for forty years! Still, there is a handsome deficit, which, by the way, would be much larger if it were not for the profit derived from the sale of sausage, on which the city has a monopoly.

There was a deficit, although the charges had been increased more than 100 per cent. Gross receipts amounted to 2,188,421 marks, and were only about 130,000 marks less than in 1914, although the decrease in the value of money has to be taken into consideration. The deficit amounted to 200,000 marks for the last year, and would have been 332,236 marks larger, for this is the profit of the sausage monopoly. Nor has the deficit been ephemeral; in fact, it has been continuous for some years, amounting to a total of about 1,200,000 marks.

The Munich plant killed in one year 4,587 steers, 10,561 bulls, 7,510 cows, 8,770 young cattle, 37,903 calves, 1,842 hogs (compared with 17,337 in the previous year) 17,837 sheep and goats, 2,020 young pigs, lambs and kids. The total was 91,030, or 57,654 less than in the previous year.

The percentage of meat derived from the average animal, compared with the live weight, was as follows, the corresponding figure for the previous year given in parentheses: Steers 48 (51), bulls 41 (45), cows 42 (42), young cattle 47 (44), calves 82 (82), hogs 72.5 (75), sheep 50 (51).

MEATS IN COLD STORAGE.

The Institute of American Meat Packers, in its regular monthly statement issued this week concerning storage stocks of meats and lard as related to national needs, says:

"Cold storage stocks of meats and lard in the United States on June 1 amounted to 1,355,752,803 pounds, according to the latest report of the United States Bureau of Markets. This supply, if immediately available and if the country had to depend solely upon stored meats and lard, would be sufficient to meet the normal national consumption for about twenty-five days. This estimate is based on the per capita meat consumption for 1919, as calculated by the Department of Agriculture. Considerable quantities of the meat stocks—more than 314,000,000 pounds—are in the process of cure and therefore unavailable for immediate use. Compared with May 1, 1920, the stocks of meats and lard in cold storage on June 1 of this year show a decrease of 32,650,936 pounds.

"A review of bulletins on storage stocks issued monthly by the Institute of American Meat Packers shows that at no time within the last year has the supply of stored meats and lard been sufficiently large, as the sole meat reliance, to satisfy the normal national demand for more than 27 days. Holdings of meat and lard for every month since October, 1919, moreover, show substantial decreases in comparison with the corresponding months of the previous year, ranging from 13,127,867 pounds in November to 297,455,436 pounds in February.

"The following table gives the amount of meats and lard in storage on the first of each month since July, 1919, with the number of days the stocks would have lasted had they been the sole reliance and immediately available:

July, 1919.....	1,423,619,433 lbs.	27 days
August, 1919.....	1,265,989,397 lbs.	24 days
September, 1919..	1,141,583,889 lbs.	22 days
October, 1919....	1,060,358,336 lbs.	20 days
November, 1919..	946,386,310 lbs.	18 days
December, 1919..	913,152,189 lbs.	17 days
January, 1920....	1,068,511,634 lbs.	22 days
February, 1920...	1,293,209,134 lbs.	25 days
March, 1920.....	1,355,601,103 lbs.	26 days
April, 1920.....	1,433,833,056 lbs.	27 days
May, 1920.....	1,388,403,739 lbs.	26 days
June, 1920.....	1,355,752,803 lbs.	25 days

"The table shows that storage holdings of meat always constitute a fairly small supply relative to national consumption.

"It is not unusual at this period of the year for the stocks to show the effects of diminished livestock receipts.

"The farrowing of hogs occurs in the early spring and in the fall. Naturally the pigs are fed and are ready for market about the same time, causing a heavy supply during November, December and January, and during May, June and early July—more than current consumption can use. It is therefore necessary to put away this excess stock at such times so that the trade can be supplied during the months when there is a scarcity of hogs. It would be difficult to increase the consumer's ap-

petite sufficiently to take care of the heavy supply, and the consumer would not relish having his supply of food diminish during the short supply."

BRITISH MAXIMUM MEAT PRICES.

The British Food Ministry has announced new maximum prices applicable to the sale in Great Britain of imported bacon, ham, and lard. The official order embraces three schedules, the maximum prices under the first schedule, which applies to sales by an approved agent on account of the Food Controller, being as follows:

Bacon, ham and lard:	Max. price per cwt. Sale to nominated wholesaler.	Any other sale.
Wiltshires, imported in bales.....	192 0	197 0
Wiltshires, imported in boxes.....	187 0	192 0
Cumberland, Dublins and long ribs...	181 6	189 6
Hams (including skinless or fatless hams).....	190 0	195 0
Bellies (English cut).....	212 0	217 0
Rib in backs, short ribs and short clears.....	212 0	217 0
Long clears and rolling middles.....	202 0	207 0
Bellies (American) and short clear backs.....	191 0	196 0
Square shoulders.....	150 0	155 0
New York shoulders.....	146 6	151 6
Pieces.....	100 0	105 0
Lard:		
Refined.....	198 6	203 0
Unrefined.....	195 6	200 0

Prices in this list are not converted to American currency because of fluctuating exchange. The normal rate for the shilling is 24.3 cents; for the English penny 2 cents.

The second schedule fixes the maximum prices to be charged on a sale of imported bacon, ham or lard which is not a sale by retail and also is not a sale by an approved agent selling on account of the Food Controller.

The third schedule fixes maximum retail prices.

BRITISH RULING IN MEAT CASE.

A legal decision which has recently been given in the British courts is of considerable importance to those engaged in foreign trade. The judgment was reported in the London Times as follows: In a verbal contract certain meat was sold "spot Rotterdam," and in one of the confirmatory letters the sellers referred to it as being "ex store." After paying for the meat, the buyers discovered that instead of being stored in a warehouse it was, owing to congestion at the port, in lighters afloat. The buyers therefore repudiated the contract, contending that no one who bought goods "ex store" could be called upon to accept goods "ex lighter."

In his judgment, which was given in favor of the sellers, the judge held that "store" had not such a specific meaning as "warehouse"; that it simply meant any place where goods were stored; and that lighters might be stores.

This decision is being discussed vigorously in various British organizations, with a view to having it reversed.

EXPORT BILLS OF LADING.

Railroad companies have been requested by the Interstate Commerce Commission to submit before August 1 tentative forms of through export bills of lading which they desire to issue in connection with foreign shipments. It is the object of the commission to afford export shippers and other interested parties an opportunity to file objections or suggestions that they may wish to make. For this purpose the commission intends to hold hearings which will later be announced.

VALUE OF MEAT PRODUCTION TO NATION

Meat Packers' Head Emphasizes It in Address to Bankers

The importance of unhampered development of the livestock producing and meat packing industries to the banking interests of the country was emphasized by Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company, and head of the Institute of American Meat Packers, in an address delivered this week before the annual meeting of the Illinois Bankers' Association, at Galesburg, Ill.

The speaker laid stress upon the important position occupied by bankers in being able to encourage the breeding of livestock. He said that it was much better to raise pure-bred livestock for the reason that better gains could be made by feeding cattle of quality than by handling those of doubtful breed.

Mr. Wilson told the bankers that greater danger than appeared on the surface lurked in the proposed legislation at Washington to control the meat packing industry. He ascribed the continued agitation against the packers to a well-planned scheme to bring about, through the effort of radical and un-American organizations at Washington, an ultimate nationalization of all industry.

He said he did not believe those organizations at Washington represented the true sentiment of American farmers, and that they should awaken to the seriousness of the situation and join forces with all others interested in combating the proposed legislation. Livestock producers, bankers, commission men and packers were equally concerned, he said, and should give immediate serious consideration to the facts.

In discussing some of the economic phases of the livestock situation Mr. Wilson took his listeners back to the time previous to the signing of the armistice to give them a view of those conditions, so they might have a better understanding of the present unsatisfactory situation in the livestock markets. He said in part:

"The producers were speeded up and produced more meat animals than anyone thought was possible. That, of course, was before the armistice, and was for the purpose of supplying meats to the armed forces of America and the allies, for it was found far better and far easier to protect steamer lanes against submarines from American ports than from South America.

"Our people also were urged to restrict their consumption of meats to aid the situation, and they responded, as we well know, patriotically and fully. Then when the armistice came we found our production speeded up and our consumption slowed down. Soon the European nations sent their ships to South America, and we in the United States were face to face with a large surplus of meats.

U. S. Dumped Meat on the Market.

"Then our own government, with 100,000,000 pounds of frozen beef on hand, determined to get rid of it. Our industry then was subjected to treatment entirely different from that which was accorded other industries. For instance, the automobile industry received help by the government withholding motor cars and trucks from the markets.

"But all the requests by the packers and producers were ignored, for the government wanted to get rid of this vast amount of meat on hand, and forced it out. It had

considerable difficulty, for our people have not been educated up to using frozen beef; but much of it was forced upon the market and sold for around 10 cents per pound, while it had cost the government 26 cents per pound.

"And all the time more livestock kept coming into the markets, for we were receiving much of this increased production on the farms as a result of the effort put into production prior to the armistice. The receipts were very heavy, and we had to virtually force the consumer to buy the meats, with the result that prices were forced to lower levels through the operation of the laws of supply and demand.

"As a result beef cattle were and have been selling at less than the cost of production; there has been no profit in it for anyone, and the packer regrets the situation as much as anyone, for our business depends upon an adequate supply of livestock at all times.

"The net result will be, of course, that producers will restrict production and prices will be higher, after which again consumers will restrict consumption.

"We packers want the producer to prosper because we cannot prosper unless the producer does, and are anxious to see that he receives a proper return for his investment and labor."

Agitation Causes Harm to Producer.

The speaker then took up the matter of agitation, which he characterized as being hurtful to the entire industry. He said this agitation, on top of the market conditions outlined above, is to a large extent responsible for the present unsatisfactory condition of the industry. He said:

"It was largely through the efforts of the American cattle associations that these investigations were first begun, and were primarily for the purpose of finding a remedy for some wrongs which it was felt then existed. When the investigation began it was believed and understood that it would be a complete one, which would begin with the cost of production on the farm and take in all elements to the time that the meat was served on the consumer's table.

"In that way we would have been able to have obtained a complete photograph of the entire situation, and could have handled it in an intelligent and constructive manner. However, what was started has resulted, as has been said, in the 'persecution' of the packers instead of an impartial investigation of the entire industry.

"This movement, begun with a view to improving the economic position of the feeders and breeders of livestock, has been largely obscured by other radical forces who are keeping alive this fight for other purposes.

"Instead of devising plans for the greater usefulness of this industry and improving the economic welfare of the producer, some of our statesmen seem to deem it of greater importance to discuss matters that are only useful in a political way.

Livestock Men Should Know the Truth.

"It is high time that the real producers of livestock who have the best interests of the industry at heart should understand that there is now much more involved in this fight than matters which affect their own welfare.

"The most radical and un-American elements in our national life have seized upon this movement and are using it as a means to inaugurate the nationalization of all industry. Some of these forces have established legislative bureaus at Washington, and are posing as the representatives of the farmers, and as such are demanding in their name passage of all kinds of radical and un-American legislation for the sinister purpose above stated.

"Radical elements of the labor organiza-

tions are also attempting to form a coalition with radical farm organizations for the purpose of controlling legislation, and have threatened with defeat all members of congress who refuse to obey their mandates.

"This can only result in the cause of the real farmers being placed before the country in a wrong light. This agitation and the unwarranted attacks growing out of it benefits no one, and sooner or later it will be established that anything which handicaps the packer and makes it more difficult and expensive to distribute his products will in the end militate against the producer and the consumer as well.

Promise What Cannot Be Done.

"The packing industry is a scientific manufacturing one, operating on a very slender margin of profit, and is between thousands of producers on one side and millions of consumers on the other. Dealing as it does in essential food products it presents a fertile field in which agitators can sow seeds of unrest and discontent.

"No form of legislation yet proposed can or will allay this discontent, however much the politicians may promise it can be done. What is most needed is a more sympathetic understanding and cordial co-operation between the different interests in the industry. We need an era of peace, for readjustment of all business and commercial relations which were thrown out of gear through the vicissitudes of war. We need a revival of the spirit of good fellowship and of patriotic pride in American achievements.

In speaking of profits, Mr. Wilson said: "No part of the general packer subject has been more abused than that of packers' profits. We have always offered to open our books and have published our carefully audited statements regularly showing our total capital invested, as well as our gross and net earnings. However, statements are made from time to time concerning our earnings which create a wrong impression and which are distorted to serve some purpose hurtful to the industry.

False Ideas as to Profits.

"Only recently there was published broadcast a statement that the five big packers took from \$300 to \$500 per year from each American family. Now that is a wholly absurd statement, as I shall show very briefly.

"By taking into consideration every sale made by all of the so-called 'big five' packers, by considering every cent received for every part of every animal which we handled, money received for hides, bones, fertilizer, glue, hoofs, horns and all inedible products besides the meats, and taking into account export sales as well, the packers did about four billions of dollars of business in 1919.

"Taking the 25,000,000 families of the United States, we have the total purchases amounting to \$160 per family. That is considering all of this business to the amount I have mentioned was done in the United States; but I do not believe it amounted to more than half of that amount.

"Now, let us take the undisputed figures of the packers regarding the profit of two cents on each dollar of sales, the turnover; figures which have not been disproved. We have had our figures carefully audited by public accountants and by the government, and also they have been open to the Federal Trade Commission, which has mauled our books from top to bottom for several years.

"This gives us \$3.20 in profit paid by each family to the packers every year. Considering there is an average of five persons to each family, we arrive at the figure of 64 cents profit from each person in the United States—the entire profit to the packers on all products for this great service, for its distributing facilities, for the vast amount of capital employed and for the risks assumed. Yet in the state-

(Continued on page 22.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; and Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc. Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

KEEPING LARD FIRM IN SUMMER.

A packer in Canada writes as follows:
Editor The National Provisioner:

Please tell us the best way to keep lard firm and hard in summer.

To begin with, the firmness of lard depends on the character of hog from which it is made. Soft, oily hogs make soft lard which it is almost impossible to handle so it will stand up in hot weather. Lard intended for sale in hot climates is made with stearine added to give it stiffness, but under government inspection regulations the addition of stearine must be stated on the label.

The softest lard is derived from feet, bones and heads, and it would help considerably the hardness of the production of prime steam lard to tank the feet, heads and other bones separate and use that lard for pressing. This system is used by quite a few lard producers, and they find they are able to dispense with using lard stearine in their lard for hardening.

To make kettle rendered lard harder some renderers use a certain percentage of prime steam lard and the balance hashed fat from the cutting floor, such as fat backs, plates, trimmings, etc., and also fat from the killing floor, while others use only fat backs, plates and trimmings from the cutting floor.

Kettle-rendered lard could be made harder by increasing the amount of stear-

ine used, or keep out of kettle-rendered lard the softest fats and run these into P. S. lard. There is still another way this can be handled, by adding oleo stearine to the kettle-rendered lard. Many small local lard makers are doing this, while others are using oleo stock made from beef fat.

In case government inspection is maintained, it would be necessary to place the different ingredients on the label. With local businesses not having inspection it would not be necessary to do this.

It would help considerably the holding up of the hardening feature of kettle-rendered lard, to hold it in a temperature of 38 to 40 degrees three or four days in order to have it well set before shipping.

FORMULA FOR NUT MARGARINE.

A subscriber in the East writes:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Could you give me a formula for making nut margarine in which cocoanut oil is used?

The following formula and system of handling is used in nut margarine where cocoanut oil is an ingredient:

Use 1,400 lbs. cocoanut oil, heated to 80° F.; 100 lbs. cotton oil, heated to 70° F.; 60 gal. milk which has been ripened to proper acidity. These ingredients are run together, and thoroughly mixed in a mechanical churn to a point thought sufficient by the operator.

The product is then run off slowly into crystallizing vats, in which water is added at about 32° temperature, and after properly crystallizing the product is removed from the crystallizing vats into trucks of around 500 lbs. capacity, where it is permitted to remain overnight so as to properly ripen. This ripening increases the bacteria content, and this length of time is required for propagation of the bacteria in question.

The following day the product is run

through a worker long enough to give it a thorough kneading until it reaches the consistency of butter, and while this is being done it is properly salted to suit the taste. The amount of salt used is around 3½%.

When removed from the worker the product is ready to be made into 1-lb., 2 lb. and 5-lb. tins, or whatever size package is desired. Some concerns pack in all size packages from 1-lb. prints to 400-lb. tierces.

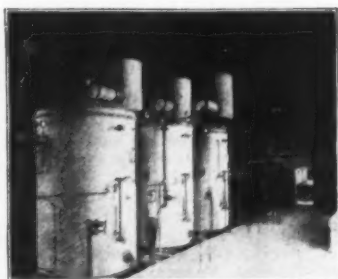
REPORTS LIVESTOCK DECREASING.

A falling off in the numbers of cattle and hogs in the United States occurred during the first four months of this year, as compared with the like period last year, according to reports of special livestock reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

In the case of hogs, the births during January, February, March, and April were about 10 per cent fewer than in the same months last year. The marketings have fallen off about 15 per cent; the farm slaughter was about the same in both seasons; but the deaths on farms this year are over 40 per cent heavier than last year to May 1. Taking into consideration both the births and the deaths, from all causes, it appears that there has been a relative reduction of about 5 per cent during the first four months of this year as compared with the trend during the first four months of last year.

The births of calves, from January 1 to May 1 were about 22 per cent fewer this year than last year. The net disposition of cattle by marketings, farm slaughter, and deaths was about 9 per cent greater than last year; it appears that there has been a relative reduction of about 6 per cent in total number of cattle as compared with last year during the four months, January 1 to May 1.

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Chicago and New York

Official Organ Institute of American
Meat Packers and the American
Meat Packers' Trade and
Supply Association

Published Weekly by

The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of
New York)

at the Old Colony Building, Chicago.
Eastern Office, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

OTTO V. SCHRENK, President.

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PRODUCER AND PACKER

Announcement has been made that the
American Farm Bureau Federation has
taken over the work of the Committee of
Fifteen, formed over a year ago by live-
stock interests for the purpose of co-
operating with meat packers in the solu-
tion of mutual problems. This is a promis-
ing move. Failure of producers and pack-
ers to come to a complete understanding
has been an obstacle in the way of settle-
ment of difficulties which have confronted
producer and packer alike, and co-opera-
tion in the solution of which would have
benefited all concerned, including the con-
sumer.

The American Farm Bureau Federation,
founded on sound principles, built up by
practical methods and containing in its
membership thousands of the best pro-
ducers of the country, may be just the in-
strument to achieve the desired end. Co-
operation has been the keystone of its suc-
cess, from its very beginnings in the coun-
ty farm bureau, and its members should
be the first to appreciate the advantages to
be derived from co-operation among all
elements of the livestock industry in the
overcoming of difficulties that now face
them, and which must be met and solved
if permanent prosperity is to be achieved,
and the welfare of all elements in the com-
munity conserved.

President Thomas E. Wilson of the In-
stitute of American Meat Packers has long
been a foremost advocate of co-operation
as the means of solving these problems.
As chairman of the Institute's Committee
to Confer with Livestock Producers it is
hoped he may have the opportunity for
effective practice of these principles in
conjunction with this new force in the
field, as he is already seeking to co-oper-
ate with other organizations representing
the producers.

MORE PRICE STATISTICS

Study of the monthly reports of the
U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics showing
prices of food and other commodities in
50 or more cities throughout the country
continues to afford opportunity for inter-
esting comparison and comment. The re-
port for May shows that during that month
wholesale prices of fuel and lighting ma-
terials increased 10 per cent compared to
a month previous. Food prices increased
6½ per cent, due to higher cost of sugar,
flour, fruits, potatoes, etc. The report
states that wholesale meat prices de-
creased substantially.

A comparison of wholesale prices as
between May, 1920, and a year previous
shows that lumber and building material
prices rose 107 per cent, household fur-
nishings 56 per cent, fuel and lighting

materials 40 per cent, and clothing 52
per cent. Farm products, of which meats
are a part, rose but 1.7 per cent in price
as compared to a year before.

The comparison of retail prices is fully
as interesting. Between April 15 and May
15 of this year sugar prices increased 26
per cent, corn meal 14 per cent, oranges
11 per cent, flour 7 per cent, potatoes 5
per cent, ham 4 per cent, and bacon 2
per cent. On the other hand prices of
pork chops and leg of lamb decreased 2
per cent, plate beef and lard 1 per cent,
and rib and chuck roast about the same.

Retail prices in May compared to a year
ago show that potatoes cost 191 per cent
more, sugar 140 per cent more, raisins
66 per cent more, rice 40 per cent more,
oranges 33 per cent more, corn meal 19
per cent more, bread 17 per cent more,
and milk 9 per cent more. But lard was
bought for 23 per cent less, plate beef for
16 per cent less, chuck roast 11 per cent
less, bacon 7 per cent less, rib roast 5
per cent less, round and sirloin steak from
2 to 4 per cent less, and pork chops 1 per
cent less.

Talk of profiteering in the necessities
of life is on every tongue and in every
newspaper. Those who talk and write on
this subject should give at least a brief
period of time to study of the figures gath-
ered by the government from over 50
representative cities of the country. If
there is any inference to be drawn, it
should be based on facts.

TRIBUTE TO PACKERS

During his visit to Chicago recently
Charles F. Higham of London, a mem-
ber of parliament and prominent pub-
licist, said these words about American
meat packers and British meat control in
a speech before the Chicago Association of
Commerce:

"We owe a lot in Great Britain and in
Europe to the American meat packers.
Without them the British Tommy and the
French soldier and the Italian would not
have been fed. It was not a question of
meat. It was not a question of things that
they made. It was the organization that
was back of those great and big businesses
that made it possible for them to transport
and handle goods throughout the war. It
had a lot to do with the winning of it.

"Today I am satisfied if we took our
food control in England away (and I am
one of those that is heartily in favor of it)
it would be possible for the packers to sup-
ply meat to our people twenty-five per cent
cheaper than we now pay for it. I don't
believe my government understands big
business, and if you will forgive me for
saying so, any more than yours does."

It would appear that there are some
people who realize the economic value of
the modern meat packing industry.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Samuel Newman Packing Co. is erecting a new slaughter house at Evansville, Ind.

The Arabi Packing Co., New Orleans, La., is erecting a slaughtering and meat packing plant.

The L. Forrest Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., is erecting a one-story cooler as an addition to its plant.

The Van Alstyne Cotton Oil Co., Van Alstyne, Tex., has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$66,000.

Kingan & Co., Ltd., is constructing a new slaughter house at Indianapolis, Ind., to cost approximately \$200,000.

The Danaahy Packing Co. plant, 25 Metcalf street, Buffalo, N. Y., was damaged by fire recently to the approximate extent of \$35,000.

The Johnson Morris Products Co. is erecting a packing plant to put up high-grade pork products, four miles from Benicia, Cal.

The Northwestern Packing Co. of Great Falls, Mont., has increased its capital from \$300,000 to \$400,000. Directors are Andrew Boyd, Con Sweeney, John Kopp, Jr., Joseph Vollmer and J. O. Berg.

The Texas Chemical Co., Harrisburg, Tex., subsidiary of the Pacific Bone & Fertilizer Co., San Francisco, Cal., has purchased a tract of land and will erect a fertilizer plant on the ship channel.

The Farmers Packing Co., composed of a group of well-known Western men, has recently purchased the plant of the Manitoba Abattoir & Packers, Ltd., and will conduct a meat packing business at Winnipeg, Man.

The Aroostook Federation of Farmers is contemplating the erection of a large fertilizer plant at Caribou, Me., to cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000, and which, if run the year around, will have a capacity of 50,000 pounds.

Operations have been resumed at the plant of the Indian Packing Co., Green

Bay, Wis., previous shortage of warehouse space having been remedied. All departments will be running by the end of the month, according to General Manager J. H. Tebo.

The Globe Cotton Oil Mills has been organized at Los Angeles, Cal., with a capital stock of \$7,500,000, to take over the plant and business of the Globe Oil Mills. According to the statement of the company the assets of the Globe Oil Mills as of March 31 were \$5,734,306.68, while the liabilities amounted to \$3,488,884.70, exclusive of outstanding stock. One of the incorporators of the company is R. O. Houser, the Los Angeles meat packer.

FINANCES OF ALLIED PACKERS.

A preliminary statement of earnings of Allied Packers, Inc., indicates net earnings of \$1,010,000 for the six months from Nov. 1, 1919, to April 30, 1920, according to President J. A. Hawkinson. This is at the rate of more than twice the interest charges, which were \$480,000 for that period. Sales for the six months were 18.8 per cent greater than same period of previous year. On April 30 the company's books showed quick assets of \$23,134,000 against current liabilities of \$10,805,000. Included in the current assets were \$3,460,000 in cash and \$11,961,000 in inventories. Notes payable and bank loans, amounting to \$8,964,000, made up the bulk of the current liabilities.

REORGANIZE ASSOC. PACKING CO.

At a meeting held at Des Moines, Iowa, last week the stockholders of the Associated Packing Company voted to reorganize the company on a basis of allowing dissatisfied stockholders to withdraw, receiving 65 per cent of the par value of their subscriptions. Only a few smaller holders signified their intention of withdrawing. A new board of directors was authorized to carry out the reorganization with the consent of the court and continue erection of the plant. The receiver, John B. Cavanaugh, will be asked to assist.

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MEAT PACKERS

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Steady—Trade Quiet—Stocks Liberal—Hog Movement Good.

The action of the hog market during the past week has not shown any material change. Buyers have been holding fairly steady from day to day, fluctuating a little according as the supplies were liberal or moderate for the day. Buying by packing interests has continued fairly steady, notwithstanding the very big stocks of products. With the present price of hogs it is difficult to make any concessions of importance in current product prices. The situation is somewhat mixed as to what can be done in regard to the merchandising of the immense stocks of product in view of the maintained price of hogs and the price of product at present. There does not seem to be enough demand to take care of the supplies, although the change in stocks during the past month was not serious, showing only moderate accumulations.

The report of the Bureau of Markets showing the total amount of product in cold storage, which was published in last week's issue of The National Provisioner, indicated gains in pork for the month of 12,809,000 lbs., dry salt pork 12,874,000 lbs., and lard 68,302,000 lbs., compared with last year, while pickled pork decreased 72,125,000 lbs. The total stocks follow:

	June 1, 1920.	May 1, 1920.	June 1, 1919.
Pork Products:			
Frozen	157,021,150	144,453,156	144,222,036
Dry salt	429,326,244	462,389,052	402,651,846
Pickled	308,864,067	353,864,004	440,980,157
Lard	151,398,413	141,819,135	83,095,625
Total	1,106,809,874	1,102,525,347	1,070,948,664
Beef Products:			
Frozen	130,394,421	170,454,085	183,913,044
Cured	26,352,355	30,333,317	27,088,596
Total	156,746,776	200,788,302	191,001,640

The figures for beef reflect the influence of the lower prices for beef products compared with the prices for pork products and would seem to show that concessions in price would mean a rapid disappearance of the accumulated stocks.

The movement and slaughter of livestock during the month of May show extremely interesting totals. These figures compared with the last year indicate a falling off in the movement and slaughter of cattle and calves, but an increase in the movement of hogs. The comparisons for the two years follow:

	May, 1920.	May, 1919.	5 months, 1920.	5 months, 1919.
Cattle:				
Receipts	1,784,189	1,841,007	8,389,409	8,723,775
Slaughter	992,117	1,042,262	4,982,937	5,213,133
Shipments	783,435	800,801	3,341,474	3,406,175
Hogs:				
Receipts	4,262,989	3,882,681	20,121,569	21,643,542
Slaughter	2,859,171	2,686,025	13,053,977	15,023,725
Shipments	1,397,431	1,197,485	7,000,710	6,587,781
Sheep:				
Receipts	1,487,936	1,468,539	7,300,865	6,926,117
Slaughter	702,833	824,175	3,939,247	4,104,916
Shipments	821,364	644,814	3,398,634	2,834,180

The falling off in the slaughter of hogs for the five months has been just under 2,000,000 head compared with last year, while the falling off in the slaughter of sheep has been 165,000 compared with last year, and the decrease in the slaughter of cattle has been 231,000 compared with last year. In view of this decrease in the total slaughter of livestock the very heavy accumulation in the stocks of product at the principal points is extremely suggestive of the effects of exports on the distribution. The falling off in exports has apparently more than offset the decrease in the hog packing since January 1st.

On that account the question of the export situation continues to be most important. From the side of the hopeful reports there would seem to be reason for believing that Europe, particularly the Continent, would have to buy very freely, but the financial ability and the position of exchange are the controlling factors rather than the actual hunger, so that buying will probably continue to be dominated by ability to pay and not by desire. Under these conditions there would seem to be but little immediate prospect for any important gain in the export movement.

In connection with this a letter from a prominent German firm to E. H. Kuh and Valk Company of New York gave a very interesting statement of the conditions prevailing. This letter stated that the German Food Commission was having great difficulty in supplying the needs of the people. The Food Commission had large stocks of meat on hand, enough to last for three months, but bought at a price which necessitated taking an important loss in re-selling. The resale price was about 40 per cent of the cost price, and two-thirds of this loss was assumed by the general government and one-third by the local government. The difficulties of delivery, quality and other conditions of restriction made dealers unwilling to handle the government supplies excepting where there was no other supply available. There has been an increase in native meats, and these were selling quietly at prices about even with the resale price of the imported meats. The trade was extremely anxious to be decontrolled. Under the present conditions of finance it would be impossible to do any volume of business with Germany, excepting on long-time credits, even if the market was decontrolled.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—On another page of this issue of The National Provisioner will be found a letter from The National Provisioner's own staff correspondent in Germany, giving some very interesting news of the meat situation there.]

An interesting statement was published this month by the government Crop Reporter, based on reports from a selected number of farms in the country as to the position of livestock May 1st this year compared with May 1st last year. Taking into consideration the births, purchases, sales, farm slaughter and deaths, the increase in the number of hogs on farms per thousand from January 1st to May 1st was given at 182, compared with 251 last year, and the increase in the number of cattle 21 per thousand, compared with an increase of 89 per thousand a year ago. The relative reduction in the number of hogs in the country was figured at 5 per cent, and the reduction in the number of cattle 6 per cent compared with a year ago.

PORK—The market was dull but very steady. The rail situation is checking distribution. At New York mess was quoted at \$40, family \$48@50, and short

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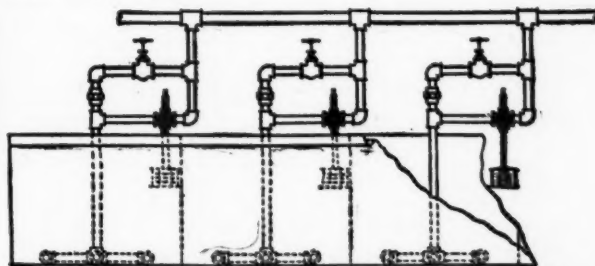
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clears \$35@40. At Chicago mess was quoted at \$34.62½.

LARD—The market was dull and weaker. Demand both export and domestic is poor. At New York prime western was quoted at \$21.10@21.20, middle west \$20.60@20.70, city \$20.25 nominal, compound \$20.50@21.50, refined to the continent 23c, South America 23½c and Brazil

kegs 24½c. At Chicago regular lard was 40c under July and loose lard \$1.62½ under July at \$19.07½.

BEEF—The market is quiet and unchanged from a week ago. At New York mess was quoted at \$18@20, packet \$17@19, and extra Indian mess \$40@42.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

Statistics on Pork and Beef Situation

Statistics on the production and distribution of pork and beef for the month of April, 1920, and the period from July 1, 1919, to April 30, 1920, with comparisons, are given as follows in the official report of the U. S. Wheat Director, successor to the U. S. Food Administration:

PORK SITUATION.				
	April, 1920.	Total July 1, 1919, through April 30, 1920.	April, 1919.	Total July 1, 1918, through April 30, 1919.
Inspected slaughter.....	2,590,208	31,831,062	3,207,671	36,926,696
Average dressed weight.....	167.29	170.49	162.7	165.66
Dressed product.....	433,316,000	5,427,011,000	521,888,000	6,107,343,000
Storage beginning of period.....	1,101,632,000	1,047,809,000	1,116,577,000	973,536,000
Storage end of period.....	1,097,851,000	1,097,831,000	1,111,697,000	1,111,697,000
Domestic Exports:				
Fresh Pork:				
Allies.....	1,032,226	17,470,214	2,970,947	14,158,185
Neutrals.....	22,059	712,315	6,364	1,702,333
Central Powers.....		3,333,806		
Canned Pork:				
Allies.....	101,974	2,608,671	892,670	4,529,345
Neutrals.....	8,426	203,226	6,847	406,618
Central Powers.....		6,844		
Pickled Pork:				
Allies.....	2,204,365	26,695,298	1,801,182	24,415,655
Neutrals.....	580,070	6,983,682	693,272	2,193,287
Central Powers.....	100	391,788		
Bacon:				
Allies.....	18,197,951	448,431,833	116,993,731	1,072,626,563
Neutrals.....	4,302,857	182,635,511	24,832,244	63,518,877
Central Powers.....	1,855,541	61,426,854		
Hams and Shoulders:				
Allies.....	15,018,941	213,275,865	107,780,860	519,811,042
Neutrals.....	526,415	14,898,951	3,071,060	8,450,731
Central Powers.....	64,880	8,111,262	120	120
Total Pork:				
Allies.....	36,585,457	708,484,881	230,439,390	1,635,540,790
Neutrals.....	5,439,827	205,433,685	28,609,807	76,271,846
Central Powers.....	1,920,521	73,270,554	120	120
Total pork.....	43,945,805	987,189,120	259,049,317	1,711,812,756
Lard:				
Allies.....	36,585,673	329,427,065	74,651,471	523,179,161
Neutrals.....	5,072,544	127,667,011	18,503,182	59,041,314
Central Powers.....	2,038,361	45,924,063	25	25
Total lard.....	43,696,578	503,018,139	93,154,678	582,220,500
Grand total pork products.....	87,642,383	1,490,207,259	352,203,995	*2,360,717,736
Increase or decrease in stocks.....	-3,801,000	+50,022,000	-4,880,000	+138,161,000
Apparent consumption.....	349,475,000	3,886,782,000	174,564,000	3,618,464,000
Prices:				
Hogs, live (per 100 lbs.).....	\$15.060	\$15.728	\$20.382	\$18.196
Dressed hogs (lb.).....	.245	.244	.250	.249
Bacon (lb.).....	.336	.334	.397	.414
Lard (lb.).....	.187	.238	.288	.250
Hams (lb.).....	.334	.293	.357	.342

*Northern and Southern Relief included in total only—66,684,480 lbs. pork.

BEEF SITUATION.				
	April, 1920.	Total July 1, 1919, through April 30, 1920.	April, 1919.	Total July 1, 1918, through April 30, 1919.
Inspected slaughter.....	637,575	8,425,813	622,123	9,876,844
Average dressed weight.....	598.44	539.36	576.9	477.60
Dressed product.....	381,559,000	4,514,542,000	358,903,000	4,717,211,000
Storage beginning of period.....	221,937,000	191,604,000	352,415,000	188,935,000
Storage end of period.....	200,421,000	200,421,000	212,407,000	212,407,000
Domestic Exports:				
Fresh Beef:				
Allies.....	13,180,650	56,125,560	45,796,382	730,932,086
Neutrals.....	1,060,996	29,402,617	248,665	824,797
Central Powers.....	3,445,660	51,054,139		
Canned Beef:				
Allies.....	1,578,573	13,466,402	2,737,305	96,959,996
Neutrals.....	27,416	3,216,939	242,964	5,047,108
Central Powers.....	748	2,161,599		
Pickled Beef:				
Allies.....	1,725,703	16,500,250	1,116,614	133,545,402
Neutrals.....	257,180	7,473,137	1,573,267	4,796,752
Central Powers.....	258,577	2,734,572		
Total Beef:				
Allies.....	16,484,926	86,092,212	49,650,301	961,437,484
Neutrals.....	1,345,592	40,092,693	2,063,986	10,668,657
Central Powers.....	3,704,985	55,950,310		
Total beef.....	21,535,503	182,135,215	51,714,287	972,106,141
Oleo Oil:				
Allies.....	4,383,074	29,223,766	5,058,841	35,040,396
Neutrals.....	2,617,085	23,280,984	2,608,388	9,082,361
Central Powers.....	703,871	7,367,198		
Tallow:				
Allies.....	347,392	17,621,591	3,659,705	5,898,960
Neutrals.....	261,323	11,934,609	1,032,695	2,528,218
Central Powers.....	3,950	1,390,377		
Total oleo oil and tallow.....	8,316,695	89,918,525	12,359,629	52,549,935
Grand total.....	29,852,198	272,053,740	64,073,916	*1,027,260,433
Increase or decrease in stocks.....	-31,516,000	8,817,000	-40,068,000	+23,472,000
Apparent consumption.....	383,214,000	4,263,671,000	334,837,000	3,666,479,000
Prices:				
Cattle, good native steers(per100lbs.)	\$12.650	\$14.703	\$15.862	\$15.562
Beef carcass (lb.).....	.209	.224	.245	.243
Steer loins No. 2 (lb.).....	.350	.377	.421	.388
Steer chucks No. 2 (lb.).....	.190	.149	.200	.206
Steer rounds No. 2 (lb.).....	.138	.202	.246	.241

*Northern and Southern Relief included in total only—2,604,357 lbs. beef.

BULLISH VIEWS ON PORK PRODUCTS.

"Predictions are being freely made, on information received from the country, that this will be the leanest summer we have had in hog receipts for several years," says W. G. Press & Co., in their market letter. "We think hogs may be conservatively expected to sell over 18c in the next 60 days. Regardless of what may be said of big stocks, etc., packers are having such big demands for certain cuts of pork that they are unable to fill their orders. We know of a case where an inquiry for boiling hams was turned down for as small an amount as a wagonload, for the reason that the packer did not have the hams.

"We predicted this scarcity of hams several months ago. There are some coarse cuts, such as jowls, butts, etc., that are struggling along at present at low prices, but with the hams and other sweet pickled meats cleaned up, as they soon will be, all these rough cuts will find a ready market. There will be nothing else to offer.

"From the viewpoint of the speculator, lard is on debatable ground owing to the heavy stocks, but as we understand the situation, lard has found a cozy corner where strong hands will guard it during the dull summer months to September when the lard trade is usually big. We would not be surprised to see a little setback in lard before July 1st, as many will be getting away from July lard, and an unsettled market is natural, but there is no doubt that September lard will sell higher than present prices.

"Straight dressed beef is wholesaling as high as 27c lb. in Chicago, and in New York at 28c lb. This means the highest price on record for beef at the butcher shop. Porterhouse steak is retailing at 85c lb., sliced beef tenderloin from 90c to \$1 lb., round steak from 50c to 60c lb., roast beef around 55c to 60c, whereas pork loins are wholesaling around 26c, Boston butts around 21c and other fresh cuts of pork in proportion.

"With fresh pork and fresh beef selling at such a wide range it is only a matter of a short time when the public will wake up to the relative cheapness of pork, and all kinds of pork products will come into active demand, and all surpluses will be cleaned up before the winter packing season sets in."

CORN BELT INCREASES ACTIVITY.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Corn Belt Packing Co., Dubuque, Iowa, last week, at which several hundred farmers and stockmen stockholders were present, the company was authorized to increase its capital stock to provide additional working funds and to enable the company to increase its cooler capacity and other facilities to take care of growing business. In his report President A. B. McCue estimated \$12,000,000 to \$24,000,000 annual domestic business, aside from large export expectations. Up to June 5 livestock handled at the plant since its opening included 124,298 hogs, besides cattle, calves and sheep. Vice-President and General Manager John Sheehy reported sales of nearly \$5,000,000 up to June 1, with demand in excess of ability to fill orders. He said the company had no difficulty in coping with competition, even of the big packers, and that he did not fear competition from any source.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market the past week has been very quiet but weak and at new low levels for the season. On Wednesday sales were reported of 200 drums of special loose tallow at 10½¢, a decline of ½¢ a lb. from the levels of a week ago. There is very little demand in the market and it was claimed that to effect further sales lower levels would have to be made. Sentiment is largely inclined towards lower prices, influenced by the persistent drastic drop in oils and greases and by the unsteady tone in all fats. Export interest is lacking and Australian and New Zealand tallow is rather plentiful, while Argentine tallow apparently continues to satisfy the European requirements. At New York prime city was quoted at 9½¢ nominal, special loose 10½¢, and edible at 12½¢ nominal. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 10½¢, and edible at 12½¢.

OLEO STEARINE—The market has been dull and weaker. On Tuesday sales were reported at 13½¢ a lb., a decline of 1¢ a lb. from the levels of a week ago, and on Wednesday rumors were current of sales at 13¢. This market is under the influence of a very slow demand and the weakness in tallow, cotton oil and other greases. At New York oleo was quoted at 13¢ nominal and at Chicago at 13½¢.

OLEO OIL—The market has been dull but weak and nominal. At New York extra was quoted at 23¢ and at Chicago at 18½¢@19½¢.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREASE—The market has been quiet and weak. No improvement in demand was in evidence, and considerable difficulty was experienced in making sales even at the lower levels. At New York yellow was quoted at 9@9½¢, choice house 9@9½¢, brown 8@8½¢, and white 9½¢@10½¢. At Chicago yellow was quoted at 9@9½¢, house 8½¢@9¢, and brown 8@8½¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The market was quiet but the undertone was heavy. 20° was quoted at \$1.70@1.75, 30° \$1.60@1.65, and prime \$1.40@1.45.

LARD OIL—Lard oil was also quiet and easier. Prime winter was quoted at \$1.90 @1.95 a gallon, off prime \$1.60, extra No. 1 in bbls. \$1.35, No. 1 in bbls. \$1.25, No. 2 \$1.20@1.25.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 24.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 32¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 32¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 32¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 32¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 32¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 32¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 31½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 31½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 31½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 32¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 32½¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 33¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 34½¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 34½¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 34¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 33½¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 32¾¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 34¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 33¾¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 33½¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 33¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 32½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 19¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 18½¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 17¢. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 19¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 18¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 17¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 33½¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 32¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 28¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 25¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 23½¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 32¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 31¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 29¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 25¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 23½¢.

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Market Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending June 17, 1920:

	Receipts			Top price good steers		
	Week ending June 17, 1919.	Same week ending June 10, 1919.	Week ending June 10, 1920.	Week ending June 17, 1919.	Same week ending June 10, 1919.	Week ending June 10, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,364	3,809	4,495	\$15.50	\$14.50	\$15.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	726	361	782	16.00	13.75	16.00
Montreal (E. End)	794	434	819	16.00	13.75	16.00
Winnipeg	1,201	644	1,932	16.50	14.50	16.50
Calgary	1,524	1,328	1,703	13.00	12.90	15.00
Edmonton	291	558	322	14.75	12.50	13.00

Calves:

	Receipts			Top price good calves		
	Week ending June 17, 1919.	Same week ending June 10, 1919.	Week ending June 10, 1920.	Week ending June 17, 1919.	Same week ending June 10, 1919.	Week ending June 10, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	2,878	1,681	1,615	\$18.50	\$9.50	\$18.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	2,584	2,475	2,546	16.00	13.00	16.00
Montreal (E. End)	1,469	2,204	1,947	16.00	13.00	16.00
Winnipeg	250	65	392	17.00	16.00	14.00
Calgary	79	69	69	14.00	15.50	15.50
Edmonton	46	39	59	17.00	13.00	17.00

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Receipts of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending June 17, 1920, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a month and year ago:

	Receipts			Top price selects—		
	Week ending June 17, 1919.	Same week ending June 10, 1919.	Week ending June 10, 1920.	Week ending June 17, 1919.	Same week ending June 10, 1919.	Week ending June 10, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,680	7,674	5,500	\$19.50	\$23.50	\$19.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,392	2,296	1,464	20.50	22.25	20.50
Montreal (E. End)	1,268	1,103	1,166	20.50	22.25	20.50
Winnipeg	2,038	4,341	4,016	18.50	21.25	19.50
Calgary	731	1,276	980	18.25	20.50	21.75
Edmonton	579	552	388	18.50	19.00	21.50

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared with a month and year

ago, are reported by the Markets Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending June 17, 1920, as follows:

Sheep:

	Receipts			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending June 17, 1919.	Same week ending June 10, 1919.	Week ending June 10, 1920.	Week ending June 17, 1919.	Same week ending June 10, 1919.	Week ending June 10, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	2,689	830	1,351	\$21.50	\$16.00	\$21.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	699	616	465	20.00	20.00	20.00
Montreal (E. End)	785	839	511	20.00	20.00	20.00
Winnipeg	347	153	307	15.50	21.25	15.00
Calgary	44	278	.....	.....	15.00	.....
Edmonton	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending June 19, 1920, are reported as follows, with comparisons:

	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '19, to June 19, 1920.
	Week ended June 19, 1920.	Week ended June 21, 1919.	
United Kingdom	.....	.....	1,770
Continent	300	.....	6,700
So. and Cen. Amer.	.....	.....	2,711
West Indies	.....	600	12,088
Brit. N. A. Colonies	.....	.....	5,543
Other countries	.....	.....	458
Total	300	600	29,270
	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '19, to June 19, 1920.
	Week ended June 19, 1920.	Week ended June 21, 1919.	
United Kingdom	6,410,400	28,756,325	413,468,400
Continent	5,100,800	6,445,500	284,658,450
So. and Cen. Amer.	.....	.....	1,174,745
West Indies	.....	.....	8,966,479
Brit. N. A. Colonies	.....	.....	551,255
Other countries	.....	.....	668,933
Total	11,511,200	45,202,025	709,488,262
	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '19, to June 19, 1920.
	Week ended June 19, 1920.	Week ended June 21, 1919.	
United Kingdom	3,642,000	12,170,050	173,624,300
Continent	5,805,500	6,480,750	209,361,677
So. and Cen. Amer.	.....	200,000	2,372,216
West Indies	.....	324,000	7,854,615
Brit. N. A. Colonies	.....	.....	658,176
Other countries	.....	.....	1,568,603
Total	9,447,500	19,715,400	395,439,587

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	From Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	300	5,835,200	7,335,500
Boston	.....	3,575,000	619,000
Philadelphia	.....	717,000	796,000
Baltimore	.....	.....	38,000
Montreal	.....	1,384,000	659,000
Total week	300	11,311,200	9,447,500
Previous week	5,305	19,602,513	14,781,146
Two weeks ago	315	18,736,000	7,039,300
Cor. week, 1919.	600	45,202,025	19,715,400
Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1, 1919, to June 19, 1920.			
	1919 to 1920.	1918 to 1919.	Decrease.
Pork	5,854,000	7,035,400	1,181,400
Bacon and hams	709,488,262	1,343,126,973	633,638,711
Lard	395,439,587	499,667,488	104,227,901

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WHAT TO DO WITH CRUDE OIL.**Problem That is Before Cotton Oil Mills in the Southwest at This Time.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., June 22, 1920.—This bulletin closes the tabulation of analysis for the season 1919-20. Annual averages including all but the last two months were available two months ago. Practically all of the mills have shut down. There is still a considerable volume of oil samples coming in, but these are mainly settlement samples from all over the country. The volume of settlement work has been unusually heavy this year, and will probably continue throughout the summer.

Judging by the low efficiency shown in extraction and separation this past month, some of the mills would have fared better financially to have sold their seed rather than milled them.

The question that is bothering some of the mills is whether to sell their crude oil at present low prices, hold as crude, or have it refined and stored for their account. The problem is, will the cost of refining and storing be less than the loss due to the deterioration of storing as crude.

This depends upon the oil as well as the cleanliness of the storage tanks. Oil with a low free acid in clean storage will deteriorate, but not a great deal. High free acid oil in either clean or dirty storage tanks will deteriorate rapidly. Any oil in dirty storage tanks will deteriorate.

Analysis are as follows:

CAKE AND MEAL.						
	No. samples.	Mols. pure.	Am. mona.	Pro. tein.	Oil.	Stand. ard.
Avg. all mills.....	359	8.77	8.44	43.37	7.79	.92
Best avg. result.....		8.90	8.57	44.05	5.13	.59
Worst avg. result.....		7.85	8.32	42.73	9.86	1.18
Avg. this month last year.....	No report					
Annual avg. last year.....	4,633	8.06	8.17	41.99	6.34	.78
Annual avg. to April 15, 1920.....	5,500	8.70	8.50	43.69	7.01	.82

HULLS.						
	No. samples.	Whole seeds and in meats.	Oil in hulls.	Total oil.	Loss in exc. oil.	Stand. of S. ard.
Avg. all mills.....	100	.36	1.90	1.13	.50	3.01
Best avg. result.....		.67	.72	.17	1.92	
Worst avg. result.....		.93	1.64	1.92	1.14	5.12
Avg. this month last year.....	No report					
Annual avg. last year.....	1,391	.07	.67	.76	.16	2.03
Annual avg. to April 15, 1920.....	1,836	.10	.66	.72	.18	1.92

CRUDE OIL.				
	No. samples.	Ref. loss.	Color.	Acid free.
Avg. all mills.....	252	21.0	13.9	5.6
Best avg. result.....		7.8	5.1	1.2
Worst avg. result.....		55.8	42.5	17.4
Avg. this month last year.....	No report			
Annual avg. last year.....	305	16.7	8.0	2.5
Annual avg. to April 15, 1920.....	2,187	19.0	14.4	5.3

SOUTHERN MARKETS**New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 24, 1920.—Prime crude cottonseed oil barely steady at 13 cents bid, 13½¢@14 cents asked. Basis prime crude, folio terms, 12½ cents bid, 13 cents asked. Seven per cent meal steady at \$6.50. Loosehulls, \$13.50, New Orleans; stocks of hulls light.

Memphis.

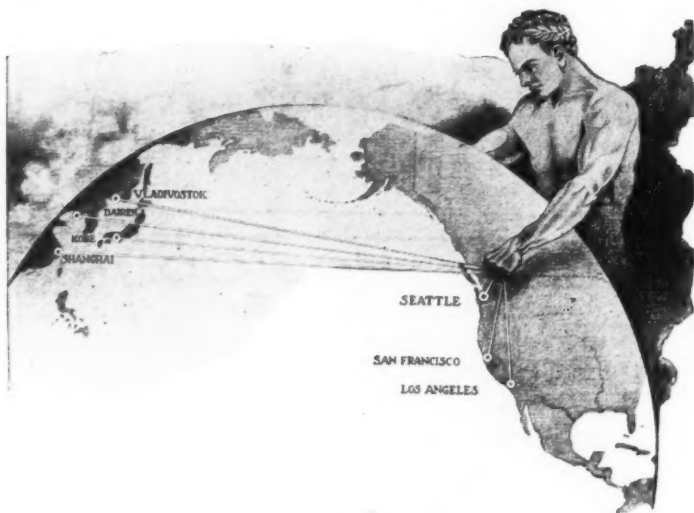
(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 24, 1920.—Basis prime cottonseed oil dull at 13½ cents. Good seven per cent meal steady at \$64. Hulls in light demand at \$12.50 loose.

MISSISSIPPI CRUSHERS' MEETING.

The ninth annual convention of the Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was held on June 23 and 24 at Memphis, Tenn., with a large attendance. President E. R. Durham of Vicksburg called the meeting to order at the Chisca hotel at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday, and after the invocation a welcome was extended by Mayor Payne of Memphis and President Barton of the Tennessee Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, with a characteristically witty and eloquent response by J. B. Perry of Grenada. After the reports of President Durham and Secretary-Treasurer H. C. Forrester there was an address on "Finance" by Mr. Fred Collins of the Bank of Commerce of Memphis, and a talk on "Insurance" by Mr. R. E. Flowers of New Orleans. Chairman George B. Alexander reported for the ways and means committee, and Chairman Forrester for the legislative committee.

On the second day reports included that of the railroad committee by Chairman R. G. Fuller of Laurel, and addresses by Chief Inspector H. H. Kimball of Mississippi, and Commissioner of Agriculture Harry D. Wilson of Louisiana, on the "Pink Boll Worm." G. W. Agee, the Memphis chemist, spoke on "Off Oil and Settlements Thereon," and other reports and discussions took place before the election of officers and final adjournment. The entertainment features included a boat ride on the Mississippi, an entertainment for the ladies and other features.



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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Weak—New Low Levels—Consuming Demand Poor—All Greases Heavy—Cotton Oil Trade Fair—Cotton Progressing.

The developments in the vegetable oil markets the past week have been of much the same character as existed during the fore part of the month. Trade has been rather quiet, and all the oils persistently weak at new low levels for the season, and at the lowest levels seen since the early part of the war. Supplies appear very liberal, and with oil pressing on the market prices continue to slip off rather easily, with support very limited from all quarters.

Trading in cottonseed oil on the New York Produce Exchange the past week has been somewhat less active than of late, but the volume of daily transactions has been fair, and the market has continued its downward course with but little interruption. The undertone was persistently weak, and the market reached new low levels for the season almost daily. At the low point July and September were off 282 to 368 points from the high of the month, while July showed a loss of more than 7½¢ a lb., and September more than 4½¢ a lb. from the high of the season. The feature of the decline was the continued weakness in all oils and greases, the lack of support both from the trade and speculators, and the persistent selling by commission houses, together with heavy liquidation in the July position. There were rallies at times of ½ to ¾¢ a lb., but the offerings increased on the bulges, which appeared to be due to the temporarily

oversold condition of the market, and during the middle of the week the undertone was as weak as it had been at almost any time on the break.

Consuming demand showed a small increase, but the buying was far from normal, and it is argued that even should the demand pick up greatly the balance of this season, the supply of oil is so great that the carry-over of old oil will be a record one. According to the government report issued on Saturday the supply of oil available as of June 1 was roughly 1,100,000 bbls., against 850,000 bbls. at this time last year, while consumption during May was about 65,000,000 lbs., against 149,000,000 lbs. last year. The distribution of oil for the ten months shows a remarkable falling off, consumption amounting to 616,356,000 lbs., against 980,471,000 lbs. last year, a falling off in distribution equal to more than 910,000 bbls.

The government report on the whole was regarded as very bearish, and in many quarters was regarded as a complete offset to the prospects for a smaller cotton outturn this year. On the basis of the monthly consumption for ten months this year there is enough oil now on hand to supply the two months' consumption and leave a carry over of 222,000,000 lbs. of refined oil less than the exports in the two months and plus the imports and production during the two months. Below is a table on the ten months' consumption and the government report in full.

The production and distribution of cottonseed oil for May and for ten months follows—(000,000 omitted).

	May, 1920	May, 1919
	lbs.	lbs.
Stocks, April 30.....	359.6	260.1
Produced in May.....	50.2	100.6
Imports in May.....	1.2	2.6
Exports in May.....	11.7	12.6
Stocks, May 31.....	344.7	211.8
Consumed in May.....	54.6	138.9
Ten months—	1919-20	1918-19
Stocks, August 1.....	148.5	265.9
Produced, ten months....	933.1	1,043.4
Imports, ten months....	19.0	15.9
Exports, ten months....	137.5	132.9
Stocks, May 31.....	344.7	211.8
Consumed, ten months..	616.4	980.5

The Census Bureau's reports on cottonseed and products for the period ending May 31 is as follows, with comparisons (000 omitted).

COTTONSEED:	1919-20	1918-19
Stocks Aug. 1, tons..	26	49
Rec'd Aug. 1-May 31.	3,986	4,375
Crushed, same time.	3,962	4,322
On hand May 31.....	47	93

CRUDE OIL:	1919-20	1918-19
Stocks Aug. 1, lbs....	25,496	16,504
Produced, ten months..	1,199,016	1,272,406
Shipped out same tm..	1,144,736	1,223,939
On hand May 31.....	78,587	96,674

REFINED OIL:	1919-20	1918-19
Stocks Aug. 1, lbs....	148,489	265,875
Produced, ten months..	933,053	1,043,400
Stocks May 31.....	344,704	211,979

COTTON OIL IMPORTS	1919-20	1918-19
ten months.....	19,000	15,905
Exports same time...	137,482	132,929

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Atlanta, Ga. Wilmington, N. C.**COTTON LINTERS:**

Procd., 10 mos., bales	60¢	90¢
Exports, same time...	46	66

With the prospects of plentiful supplies the balance of this season, and sufficient oil in the visible to take care of the early part of next season, the lateness of the cotton crop has proven less of a factor in the local market, and has continued to make for bearish sentiment in most quarters. There was very little reason or news which might bring about any important change for the better as far as prices were concerned. The lard market showed firmness at times, but ultimately broke under the influence of the decline in other greases; tallow was down another $\frac{1}{2}$ c to new low levels, soya bean was very weak and reported as low as $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; peanut oil and palm oil were also heavy, the foreign markets continuing demoralized, with Hull refined cotton oil at new low levels for the season; oleo stearine suffered another setback, while greases were also weaker. The offerings of all oils were rather free, and it was evident that supply and demand was making the market the same as it has been for a month or so past.

With the supply exceeding the demand, and sellers pressing their goods for sale, the markets continue to seek lower levels, and the belief prevailed that the worst had not yet been seen. The best demand in all quarters appeared to come from shorts. There were advices from Holland indicating that the provision situation in Germany was much better than had been anticipated, and indicated that that country had sufficient supplies for the next two or three months to come. Reports were also current that the Scandinavian countries were well stocked with grease, and this is partly borne out by the utter lack

of any important export interest in the market.

The features of the break that attracted some bullish attention were the widening of the difference between cotton oil and lard to about 5c a pound, and a rather firm tone to crude oil, the latter selling at 14c in the Southeast on buying by Canadian mills. The failure of a settlement being reached in port labor troubles and renewed unfavorable developments in the railroad labor situation was also regarded as bullish factors, but counted for little except to check the breaks temporarily at times. There are many who are of the opinion that supplies of lard and oils are sufficiently large to take care of any improvement in the domestic or export trade without materially affecting prices, and while it is true that the stocks of distributors and bakeries have been run down considerably on account of the railroad situation, it is also true that these consumers will substitute the cheaper vegetable oils rather than buy cotton oil, and it is also true that compound lard has not declined correspondingly with cotton oil and that the levels of compounds are maintained too close to the levels of pure lard to make for any important broadening in the compound demand.

Vegetable oils have been in poor demand and have continued weak and at new low levels. This is particularly true of soya bean oil, which sold at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c and was offered freely at that figure, while rumors were current of sales at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. Coconut oil sold at 14c and reports were current of sales at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. Peanut oil was quoted around $13\frac{1}{2}$ c, but there were rumors of sales as low as 13c. Palm oil was lower and all oils were easier than a week ago. The market was demoralized and prices varied greatly with the market very unsettled and uncertain, and quotations were more or less nominal. The demand failed to improve on the break and offerings appeared to increase, notwithstanding a slight improvement in silver. The Far East markets, however, are under the influence of the unfavorable financial developments there, and the sentiment of the trade was bearish, with most interests inclined to look for lower levels and inclined to anticipate a continued free movement of foreign oils to this country notwithstanding the recent declines. It is contended that there is no market for oils in Europe and that the oil will continue to press on the United States markets.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions.**Thursday, June 17, 1920.**

Market closed weak.

Spot	Range		Closing
	Sales.	High. Low.	
June	.....	.....	1640 a 1800
July	.....	.....	1645 a 1675
Aug.	600	1673 1630	1630 a 1640
Sept.	200	1710 1690	1675 a 1685
Oct.	8500	1745 1717	1719 a 1720
Nov.	2300	1735 1725	1710 a 1718
Dec.	500	1705 1698	1675 a 1692
Jan.	800	1705 1683	1680 a 1685
Jan.	1600	1700 1700	1665 a 1680
Total sales, 14,500. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.			

Friday, June 18, 1920.

Market closed weak.

Spot	Range		Closing
	Sales.	High. Low.	
June	.....	.....	1590 a 1640
July	2400	1635 1609	1610 a 1615
Aug.	400	1699 1669	1666 a 1670
Sept.	8600	1728 1708	1709 a 1711
Oct.	500	1712 1705	1700 a 1710
Nov.	.....	.....	1650 a 1690
Dec.	300	1680 1680	1650 a 1690
Jan.	700	1680 1675	1660 a 1680
Total sales, 14,100. Prime Crude S. E., $13\frac{1}{2}$ @14c.			

Saturday, June 19, 1920.

Market closed weak.

Spot	Range		Closing
	Sales.	High. Low.	
June	.....	.....	1550 a 1590
July	300	1601 1600	1600 a 1610
Aug.	.....	.....	1650 a 1670
Sept.	1700	1707 1696	1698 a 1700
Oct.	200	1695 1695	1690 a 1669
Nov.	.....	.....	1640 a 1665
Dec.	.....	.....	1650 a 1675
Jan.	100	1660 1660	1650 a 1660
Total sales, 6,100. Prime Crude S. E., $13\frac{1}{2}$ @14c.			

Monday, June 21, 1920.

Market closed active and weak.

Spot	Range		Closing
	Sales.	High. Low.	
June	.....	.....	1500 a 1575
July	1700	1580 1560	1565 a 1575
Aug.	700	1630 1615	1610 a 1615
Sept.	8900	1695 1652	1658 a 1665
Oct.	1000	1672 1653	1658 a 1665
Nov.	200	1645 1645	1610 a 1650
Dec.	.....	.....	1616 a 1650
Jan.	200	1650 1650	1600 a 1640
Total sales, 18,100. Prime Crude S. E., 14c bid.			

Tuesday, June 22, 1920.

Market closed stronger.

Spot	Range		Closing
	Sales.	High. Low.	
June	.....	.....	1550 a 1595
July	1200	1575 1550	1590 a 1625
Aug.	500	1640 1620	1638 a 1650
Sept.	4300	1684 1645	1680 a 1682
Oct.	300	1660 1658	1677 a 1699
Nov.	600	1640 1635	1640 a 1675
Dec.	100	1630 1630	1635 a 1675
Jan.	300	1640 1635	1640 a 1675
Total sales, 7,300. Prime Crude S. E., 14c sales.			

Wednesday, June 23, 1920.

Market closed stronger.

Spot	Range		Closing
	Sales.	High. Low.	
June	.....	.....	1570 a 1660
July	1200	1597 1585	1580 a 1595
Aug.	100	1640 1640	1620 a 1635
Sept.	4600	1695 1667	1670 a 1671
Oct.	2500	1690 1670	1668 a 1670
Nov.	500	1670 1665	1645 a 1665
Dec.	.....	.....	1645 a 1665
Jan.	800	1665 1648	1644 a 1648
Total sales, 11,700. Prime Crude S. E., $13\frac{1}{2}$ @14c.			

Thursday, June 24, 1920.

Market closed 9@26 points net lower, sales 11,200 bbls.; prime crude $13\frac{1}{2}$ @14c; prime summer yellow, spot, 15.50@15.60; July, 15.54c; September, 16.50c; December 16.30c.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PEANUT OIL—The market was dull and weak and very irregular with quotations purely nominal and almost valueless. Oriental peanut oil was quoted at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c and at the same time sales were claimed at 13c. Deodorized was quoted at $19\frac{1}{2}$ @19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c but demand was practically at a standstill.

CORN OIL—The market was quiet and barely steady. Crude corn oil was quoted at 17c, refined in bbls. $20\frac{1}{2}$ @20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and refined in cases \$1.89 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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HAVANA

SOYA BEAN OIL—The market has been very weak with demand very limited, and with offerings very free. Considerable oil was offered at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for forward shipment from the coast and rumors were current of sales at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. July shipment was reported 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c bid. The market is very unsettled and with oil pressing for sale the temper of the trade was bearish particularly in view of the weakness in cotton oil and other oils.

COCOANUT OIL—The market was also weak with consuming demand quiet and offerings rather fair. Reports were current of sales of Manila cocoanut oil at 14c shipment from the coast in sellers' tanks but later sales were reported at 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Ceylon in bbls. was quoted at 16@ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Cochin, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18c, and deodorized, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 19c.

PALM OIL—The market is quiet with rumors of all sorts of prices current. Nominally the market was quoted at 11@ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c for larges, 10@ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for niger, and 15@ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for palm kernel.

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BOILERS

TP-1651-L. 2—200-hp. water tube boilers, Detroit stokers, 125 lb.

CG-284-A. 2—302-hp. B. & W. boilers for 150 lb., 3,021 sq. ft. heating surface each, in two batteries, 16 sections of 9.4-in. x 18-ft. tubes. Perfection grates, 68 sq. ft. Full front. Murphy stokers, feed pumps and heater. Space per two boilers, 24-ft. 2-in. x 20-ft. 2-in. deep, 16-ft. 8 1/2-in. floor to steam outlet flange. Hartford inspected. Pa.

TP-1663-A. 1—350-hp. Erie City ver. water tube boiler, 125 lb. pressure.

CG-410-A. 4—600-hp. Babcock & Wilcox boilers. New, never set up. 200 lb. steam pressure. Built according to A. S. M. E. Boiler Code. Each boiler has 6,001 sq. ft. heating surface, Dietrich arches, Detroit stokers. Md.

LOCOMOTIVES (Electric)

TP-1640-J. 2—Electric locomotives, 36-in. gauge, capacity 8 to 10 tons, weight 3,600 lb. each. 4-ft. wide, 5-ft. long. With necessary battery.

TP-1640-K. 2—Industrial tractors, capacity 5 to 7 tons. 36-in. gauge, weight, 2,400 lb. With 30 A4 Edison cells each. Width 37-in., length 48-in. over all.

ON-1745-A. 2—5-ton storage battery locomotives, 36-in. gauge, with 40 cells MV 13 iron clad oxide storage battery. Capacity 189 amps., 80 volts, draw bar pull 900 lb., 5.2 miles per hour.

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

TP-1662-D. 15-ton Wegener refrigerating machine, belt driven, 2-cycle vertical, with d.p. ammonia condenser, oil separator and brine tank.

TP-1651-A. 40-ton Triumph hor. dble. acting ammonia compressor 10x24-in., 84 r.p.m., connected to a 12 x 42-in. Greenwald Corliss engine. Overhauled. Oil trap and liquid receiver 14-in. x 4-ft. 6-in. high, each 6 atmos. ammonia condensers, 12 2-in. pipes high, 20-ft. long, with pan.

TP-1654-E. 1—200-ton De La Vergne cross compound steam driven, hor. refrig. machine with 2 ammonia compressors 16 x 30-in. and 21 x 42 x 30-in. steam cycles, gauges, fittings and connections. Automatic lubrication.

STEEL TANKS

CG-393. 8—10,000-gal. hor. steel tanks, 8-ft. dia. x 27-ft. long. Circular seams, single riveted, 5/8-in. rivets. Longitudinal seams, double riveted, 3/4-in. rivets.

NT-4045. 2—10,028-gal. steel tanks, 12-ft. 9-in. dia., 10-ft. 6-in. high.

NT-4031. 2—3—11,280-gal. steel tanks, 8-ft. dia., 30-ft. high.

NT-4034. 10—14,260-gal. steel tanks, 9-ft. dia., 35-ft. high.

TP-1670-A. 11 new 15,000-gal. hor. tanks, 8-ft. dia. x 40-ft. long, 5/16-in. shell, 5/8-in. dished and flanged heads.

TP-1654-B. 1—24,000-gal. ver. tank, 10-ft. dia. x 41-ft. high, 3/16-in. shell. Seams butt strap, double riveted.

CG-241-J. 1—40,000-gal. ver. tank, 21-ft. dia. x 17-ft. high, 3/16-in. shell, 1/5-in. head.

2—45,200-gal. steel tanks, 16-ft. dia., 30-ft. high. Bottom and lower 10-ft., 5/8-in.; next 20-ft., 5/16-in.; cone roof, 3/16-in. steel.

CG-385. 1—84,000-gal. ver. steel tank, 28-ft. dia. x 20-ft. high.

1—133,594-gal. steel storage tank, 28-ft. dia. x 29-ft. high, 5/16-in. bottom, 1/4-in. and 3/16-in. sides; cone roof, 3/16. steel. N. Y.

TP-964-C. 4—210,000-gal. or 5,000 bbl. steel storage tanks, 42-ft. 6-in. dia. x 20-ft. high. Ver. seams, single, double and triple riveted.

CG-351. 1—215,000-gal. steel storage tank, 35-ft. dia. x 30-ft. high.

CG-374. 4—372,000-gal. steel tanks, 50-ft. dia. x 25-ft. 4 1/2-in. high.

OIL ENGINES

TP-268-E. 2—225-bhp. American Busch-Sulzer Diesel oil engines, 3-cyl. ver., 16 x 24-in., 165 r.p.m., with Dodge 250-H.P. friction clutch pulley 45 x 26-in. face, flywheel 8-ft. x 16-in. face. Burn 13 gal. oil per hour. In good operative condition. N. Y.

CG-274. 1 new 500-bhp. Diesel oil engine, Southwalk Fdry. & Mach. Co. make, 4-cyl., 16 x 28-in., 150 r.p.m., quick starting. Auxiliary equipment included. Pa.

RECTIFYING COLUMNS

ON-1752. 1 alcohol rectifying column, each with a capacity of 150 U. S. gal. per hour of 190 proof alcohol from 50 per cent solution. 5482 gal. 7/16-in. steel riveted kettle, dished heads; 3-in. steel pipe coil. All-copper 186 gal. rectifying column, 6 sections, total 30 decks. Dephlegmator, 143 gal.; condenser 124 gal.; liquid cooler 5 gal. Vapor and drain lines of copper.

NR-2005. 15 alcohol rectifying units, each for 200 gal. per hr. from 50 per cent solution to 190 proof. Steel kettles 10-ft. dia. x 24 ft. high. Copper columns 54-in. dia. x 16-ft. 6-in. high, 30 decks. Dephlegmators 37 1/2 dia. x 9-ft. high, containing 280 tubes. Condensers 35-in. dia. x 9-ft. high, containing 245 tubes. With interconnecting piping to make units complete.

BEEF TRADE PIONEER PASSES.

The passing of a veteran of the meat packing industry was recorded on June 20. With the death of Augustus Hirsh in Portland, Oregon, one of the last human ties between the present and the pioneer days of the industry was severed. Mr. Hirsh, who was nearly eighty years old, entered the employ of Swift & Company in Chicago in 1879, and was identified with many of the important steps in making the concern a national institution.

This pioneer was born in Bavaria and came to this country with his parents when six years of age. Mr. Hirsh proved his Americanism at the outbreak of the Civil War by enlisting in the 104th Illinois infantry. He served throughout the conflict and at its finish had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

From the beginning of his association with Swift & Company he was a trusted aid of Gustavus F. Swift, Sr. He accompanied the first carload of chilled beef sent by Mr. Swift from Chicago to an eastern market. This beef was dispatched in an iced car which was the forerunner of the modern refrigerator car. Mr. Hirsh established a number of the company's branch houses and was the first manager at Milwaukee. Later he founded the real estate department, and directed the purchase of sites for plants and branch houses in various parts of the country.

He was retired on the company's pension list in 1915, and settled down to the leisurely supervision of a fruit orchard which he had purchased in Sheridan, Oregon. His closing days were saddened by the death of his wife, which occurred about six months ago. Mr. Hirsh is survived by two sons, Harold A. and Myron, and by a daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Bland. He died at the home of his daughter in Portland. Burial took place in that city June 22.

SKINNER COMPANY RESTRAINED.

The Nebraska state supreme court has issued an order restraining the officers of the Skinner Company of Omaha, Nebr., from taking further steps toward the reorganization of the company, as planned at a meeting of the directors held a few days ago. The state board of securities, which has been examining into the stock flotations of the company, secured the injunction, on which a hearing was to be held this week.

The Skinner Company built the big new Skinner plant at Omaha, and had begun operation when differences arose which threw its affairs into court. Stock in the enterprise was sold to hundreds of farmers and business men throughout the West, and in their behalf the present investigation was undertaken. The company had taken over the business of the Skinner macaroni and baking companies, as well as the meat packing enterprise.

The restraining order prohibits the transferring of stocks or other securities and removal of the books of the company of all kinds. The action by the state seeks to have the state take hold of the \$12,500,000 Skinner company, oust the directors and officers and distribute the property among the stockholders.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Provisions developed a weaker tendency at the close of the week, with some evidence of liquidations. Reports from the Southwest that banks were calling loans on livestock were circulated and may have caused some selling of products. Hogs and cattle have been relatively strong, due to somewhat smaller receipts, but with weaker futures and weaker feed grains any liberal movement would be reflected in values. Domestic trade continues about as usual, export demand is unimproved and shipments are small, expectation of large first of the month's stocks influencing opinions to a considerable extent. Today the market was lower with hogs, grain and July liquidation.

Cottonseed Oil.

Liquidation continues, influenced by the position of July and the break in competitive markets. Large deliveries are expected on July and nearby holders continue much disturbed over such prospects. Estimates of the deliveries have been reduced somewhat from the early figures and predictions current now are from ten to fifteen thousand bbls. Spot demand shows very moderate change. The discount of compound under Western lard is expected to have considerable influence in increasing demand for compound later at expense of Western lard. Prices broke sharply on Thursday; today the market was decidedly weak and at the season's lowest level.

Closing quotations on Friday: July, \$15.10@15.20; September, \$16.24@16.25; October, \$16.20@16.30; December, \$16.10@16.20; January, \$16.10@16.20.

Tallow.

City special loose quoted at 10½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at 13c. Extra oleo oil 22c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, June 24, 1920.—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, \$20.70@20.80; Middle West, \$20.30@20.40; city steam, \$20.00; refined continent, \$23.00; South America, \$23.25; Brazil kegs, \$24.75; compound, \$20½@21½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 24, 1920. — Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra, edible, —fr.; peanut, fabrique, —fr.; peanut, edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, June 24, 1920.—(By Cable).—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 75s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, June 24, 1920.—(By Cable).—Refined cottonseed oil, 75s; crude, 65s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 24, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 79,945 quarters; to the Continent, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 138,689 quarters; to the Continent, 70,942 quarters; to other ports, 22,874 quarters.

WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

Armour and Co. in their weekly trade review say:

"Business in the packing industry took on a much more favorable aspect this week. The demand for meat products is quite strong, the supply not being quite adequate to keep pace with orders for the dressed product, made prices more favorable to the producers of live animals.

"The beef trade continued good and prices were firmer on the best grades, due to the sharp advances in the live cattle market.

"The demand for fresh pork was heavy and the prices gained strength as orders began to lessen the supply. Prices for cured products were higher and very strong. Consumption continued good with promise of steady increase.

"Improvement in the foreign exchange brightened the prospects for more extensive resumption of export trade which was reflected in some fresh buying.

"Collections were generally good."

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending June 19, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,106	16,800	14,324
Swift & Co.	4,199	19,500	21,096
Morris & Co.	4,987	10,200	7,907
Wilson & Co.	7,303	12,500	9,436
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,807	7,800	7,300
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	583	7,200	
Libby, McNeill & Libby	580		
Brennan Pkg. Co.	5,500 hogs	Boyd Lunham & Co.	
8,400 hogs; William Davies Co.	5,900 hogs; others.		
Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,370	6,477	3,391
Swift & Co.	3,494	10,030	5,224
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,845	12,495	5,785
Armour & Co.	4,107	11,993	3,156
J. W. Murphy		13,200	
Swartz & Co.		1,192	
Wilson Packing Co.	584 cattle; Omaha Packing Co., 75 cattle.		

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,011	8,179	3,478
Fowler Pkg. Co.	852		1,735
Wilson & Co.	4,929	6,142	4,253
Swift & Co.	6,172	6,401	6,852
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	4,403	5,035	5,491
Armour & Co.	4,530	5,195	2,216
Butchers	1,058	576	112

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,294	5,027	6,032
Swift & Co.	3,741	6,761	3,925
Morris & Co.	3,423	6,030	5,864
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,218		
Independent Pkg. Co.	548		
East Side Pkg. Co.	50		
Krey Pkg. Co.	10		
Hell Pkg. Co.	12		

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of live stock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 19, 1920:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	36,236
Kansas City	21,469
East St. Louis	10,857
St. Louis	3,718
Cudahy	926
South St. Paul	12,688
Fort Worth	13,579
Oklahoma City	6,866
Philadelphia	2,603
New York and Jersey City	7,725

HOGS	
Chicago	25,943
Kansas City	35,835
Omaha	47,100
East St. Louis	54,207
St. Joseph	32,100
St. Louis	36,598
Cudahy	13,783
Cedar Rapids	8,200
Ottawa	10,139
South St. Paul	41,285
Fort Worth	3,510
Philadelphia	8,116
Indianapolis	29,300
New York and Jersey City	30,120
Oklahoma City	6,202
Milwaukee	9,000
Cincinnati	13,600

SHEEP.	
Chicago	62,117
Kansas City	23,019
East St. Louis	17,453
Cudahy	38
South St. Paul	706
Fort Worth	5,607
Oklahoma City	100
Philadelphia	9,291
New York and Jersey City	32,421

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	9,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,200	500	
Omaha	1,000	6,500	
St. Louis	1,400	3,000	
St. Joseph		2,000	
St. Paul		7,500	
Sioux City	100	2,000	
St. Paul	1,200		
Fort Worth	300	500	100
Milwaukee	100	200	
Denver	900	100	
Louisville	100	1,000	1,500
Wichita	200	200	
Indianapolis	600	6,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	800
Cincinnati	700	3,400	2,500
Buffalo	700	2,500	800
Cleveland	1,000	2,000	3,000
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,500	1,000
New York	575	1,025	2,015
Toronto	500	200	

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	20,400	48,000	15,000
Kansas City	15,000	10,000	9,000
Omaha	6,500	10,000	6,000
St. Louis	10,000	9,000	5,000
St. Joseph	2,500	9,000	600
Sioux City	3,000	9,000	
St. Paul	3,000	10,000	1,100
Oklahoma City	2,000	1,200	
Fort Worth	3,500	2,500	1,000
Milwaukee	400	400	100
Denver	2,700	1,500	7,800
Louisville	500	1,600	4,300
Wichita	1,000	2,800	200
Indianapolis	1,500	6,000	200
Pittsburgh	2,300	9,000	4,000
Buffalo	3,200	11,000	7,000
Cleveland	1,200	5,000	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	400	2,000	2,200
Toronto	2,500	700	800

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	32,000	11,000
Kansas City	10,000	9,000	9,000
Omaha	3,300	11,500	8,000
St. Louis	5,000	10,500	5,500
St. Joseph	1,500	8,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,300	7,300	
St. Paul	1,300	6,800	200
Oklahoma City	1,200	700	
Fort Worth	1,500	500	200
Milwaukee	500	3,000	100
Buffalo	3,100	1,500	5,000
Louisville	300	1,000	2,600
Wichita	600	1,200	5,500
Indianapolis	1,000	6,000	200
Pittsburgh	500	4,500	1,000
Cincinnati	400	5,500	3,100
Buffalo	500	3,200	700
Cleveland	1,500	3,000	300
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,600	1,600
New York	4,100	4,750	7,075
Toronto	300	300	100

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	22,000	11,000
Kansas City	8,000	8,500	4,000
Omaha	5,200	11,500	4,000
St. Louis	6,500	11,000	5,500
St. Joseph	1,000	8,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,800	10,000	200
St. Paul	3,000	14,000	1,200
Oklahoma City	1,500	200	
Fort Worth	5,000	500	
Milwaukee	1,300	1,200	
Denver	1,300	700	
Indianapolis	1,000	7,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	2,500	300
Cincinnati	500	3,600	5,400
Buffalo	400	3,400	200
Cleveland	500	3,000	800
Toronto	1,300	200	700
Wichita	300	800	

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	31,000	11,000	
Kansas City	5,000	7,000	1,800
Omaha	4,700	21,000	3,000
St. Louis	3,000	7,000	2,000
St. Joseph	2,500	9,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,900	7,500	
St. Paul	1,400	6,000	300
Oklahoma City	600	500	
Fort Worth	7,000	800	1,000
Milwaukee	300	1,500	100
Indianapolis	1,200	10,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	3,500	200
Cincinnati	700	4,500	3,200
Buffalo	100	300	

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	30,000	9,000
Kansas City	2,000	15,000	1,000
Omaha	2,600	11,000	3,500
St. Louis	1,800	9,000	2,000
St. Joseph	800	5,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,800	8,500	300
St. Paul	1,200	5,500	800
Oklahoma City	800	300	
Fort Worth	3,500	200	100
Milwaukee	100	500	
Detroit	1,300	200	2,200
Indianapolis	800	7,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	400
Cincinnati	800	4,200	5,000
Buffalo	300	2,500	1,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending Saturday, June 19, 1920:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,076	8,771	20,970	10,184
New York	1,632	7,307	92	19,838
Central Union	3,017	2,000	5,359	
Total for week	7,725	18,070	32,421	30,120
Previous week	8,783	18,350	35,273	19,276
Two weeks ago	8,489	15,432	28,111	28,337

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES active. Three thousand June-July heavy native cows sold at 33c. No other business reported around the big packer market. A couple of thousand January small packer heavy cows, being a resale, brought 28c. No other business reported. Bids of 24c are made for May-June local small packers and 25c is the lowest sellers will accept. Most small packers talk 27@30c for June take-offs and one killer offers July at 32½c. The situation is waiting for news of an influencing character, preferably from the leather end. Big packers talk old prices but are prepared to grant slight shadings to interested tanners. Native steers are held at 35c; Texas and buffs, 35c; Colorado, 32c; branded cows, 31c; heavy cows, 33c; lights, 33@35c; native bulls, 28@30c; branded bulls, 25@27c. Old native hides quoted nominal around 30c.

COUNTRY HIDES are more active. Middle western tanner reports buying current quality grubby buffs and heavy cows at 15c delivered Chicago basis. Local dealers declined bids of 15c for 60% first buffs. Car of Indiana 45@60 lbs. early fall hides, grub free, sold at 18c. Car Indiana current quality, all weights, sold at 16c. Car Michigan extremes, strictly grub free, brought 24c. Mid-western operator secured about 8,000 Ohio and similar all-weight hides guaranteed not over 10% grubs, paying 19c. Car current all weight bulls sold at 19c, small car special weight bulls brought 21c. No other business reported. Apart from trading in goods of special order tanners are manifesting no interest. Extremes 25 to 50 lbs. 35% grubby are available at 18c and fail to attract attention. All weight hides in the

originating sections are quoted at 15@19c as to descriptions; outside for goods of special order; heavy steers quoted at 22@24c; heavy cows and buffs at 15c bid and 16@18c for business in current stocks; extremes quoted at 16@18c asked for grubby goods and 20c bid for grub free branded hides quoted 15@16c flat; country packer branded hides quoted at 20@22c; bulls 19@22c for current accumulations as to descriptions; country packer bulls at 24@26c; glues at 12@14c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet. Twin Cities markets are quiet. All weight hides quoted at 16@17c delivered basis for business; heavy hides quoted at 16@17c last paid and extremes at 16½@18c lately realized. Bulls quoted at 18@20c; kipskins quoted at 20c; calfskins at 25c; horse hides \$7.50 paid for this section hides.

CALFSKINS—Ten thousand first salted city calfskins in weights 10 to 15 lbs. sold at 35c. The under-10-lbs. skins are wanted at 32½c and seller demands 35c firmly. It is said there are further orders for 10@15 lbs. skins at 35c. Local and similar straight weight calfskins are quoted up to 37½c asked and considered nominal at not over 32½c for business. Collectors are trying to stimulate a better market, considering prices below intrinsic worth. Outside city skins quoted 27½@30c and country run 25@27½c. Deacons \$1.50@2.50; kipskins 20c for country run; outside cities 22½@25c and city skins at 27½c for business; generally held higher.

HORSE HIDES—Car of northwestern horse sold at \$7.50. These hides average heavy but do not have spread. A car of western untrimmed hides sold as low as \$6.50 to a local dealer. Good country hides

are quoted about \$8.00 for business and renderer hides up to \$9.00. Ponies and glues quoted at half rates and coltskins at \$1.00@1.25.

SHEEP PELTS steady. Packer shearlings range at \$1.00@1.25 as to sort; recent business these prices; unsold stocks ample. Spring lambs quoted \$1.00@1.35. Dry pelts 30@32½c; pickled skins \$10.00@12.00 dozen; common goatskins quoted at \$1.25@1.75 nominal.

HOGSKINS quiet. Country run quoted \$1.00@1.10, with rejected pigs and glues half rates; No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 9@9½c; No. 2 strips at 7½@8½c, and 3s at 6@7c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—No new developments have occurred in the packer hide market. Sellers are generally talking last sale prices and looking for bids which are not forthcoming. Native steers nominally quoted 35 cents.

COUNTRY HIDES—The market is unsettled, weak and all prices in absence of sizable trading are nominal. Very few sales were effected this week. Various lots of inferior all weight hides have been sold at 14 cents. The market on buffs and heavy cows is practically unestablished, with all kind of prices being asked. Extremes are quoted in the east from 16 to 20 cents as to lots. Heavy steers are nominal at 20c to 22c. Buffs are offered on basis 15c to 18c without interesting tanners.

CALFSKINS.—The general situation remains unchanged, notwithstanding the general views of the dealers in this market a car moved Thursday of New York Cities on a basis of \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50. Car of Penna. Cities moved at \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Most of the dealers in the metropolitan district are holding steady at last paid prices.

HORSEHIDES.—The market is slow. Regular run of country hides quoted from \$7.50 to \$8.50. Renderers' hides are offered at \$8.50 to \$9.50.

Boston.

All hides quiet with countries unsettled. Tanners not making known their ideas of value as in many instances they are not able to determine what prices finished leather will bring on the present market. All quotations purely nominal; 16c to 18c asked for current western extremes; 18c to 20c talked for fairly grub free hides. Southern quiet, nominally prices 20 cents; for Northern extremes, 16c to 18c; for stock from middle Southern sections; down to 15c for fair Southern descriptions, etc.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. ZARN.)

New York, June 24, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins 33@36c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 34c; 10@12 lbs., 33c; 12@14 lbs., 32c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 32c; 10@12 lbs., 31c; 12@14 lbs., 30c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 29c; 12@14 lbs., 29c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 27c; 8@10 lbs., 27c; 10@12 lbs., 26c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 26c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 34c; 10@12 lbs., 33c; 18@20 lbs., 34c; dressed hogs, 21½c; city steam lard, 20c; compound, 21c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 27@28c; 10@12 lbs., 26@27c; 12@14 lbs., 24@25c; 14@16 lbs., 21@22c; skinned shoulders, 19c; boneless butts, 28c; Boston butts, 23c; lean trimmings, 18c; regular trimmings, 14c; spareribs, 15c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 4c; tails, 11c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 22c.

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CHICAGO

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 24, 1920.

Out of a moderate four-day run of about 46,906 cattle here the first four days this week, 21,323 head arrived on Monday, making an unequal supply distribution that worked to buyers' advantage. Monday's trade was unevenly but sharply lower on practically all grades, bulk of the steers and she stock selling at least 25¢@40¢ below the close last week, but the market on all the more desirable killing kinds responded during the three succeeding days to decreased marketings, with advances which put some grades to higher levels by Thursday than shown on the corresponding day last week, many of the medium to choice fat steers selling 40¢@60¢ higher and fat cows and heifers 50¢@1.00 above last Monday's low spot. Common light grassy steers, canner and cutter material and low grade bulls have not participated in the price improvement recorded since Monday, continue very dull and are selling lower than a week ago. Beef steer top for the week was \$17.00 paid Thursday for a load of 1,400 lb. steers. Many choice fat cattle have sold up to \$16.35@16.85 the last few days and bulk of all beef steers sold during the week at \$13.75@16.60. The week's top on yearling was \$16.75, paid late Tuesday for a short load of choice to prime 1,000-lb. weights. A trade feature in all branches of the market has been the further widening of the price range between quality and mediocrity. Veal calves held up well in value the first half of the week, but slumped off on Thursday to levels mostly 50¢@75¢ below a week ago.

The outstanding features of the week's hog trade were the widening out of the price range and the reappearance of the \$16.00 hog on Tuesday for the first time since April 22. The widening of the price range has been attributed to broad shipping demand for good and choice light and medium weights, which kinds are forming a smaller percentage of the receipts day by day, just as the grassy kinds are on the increase numerically and considerably less desirable from the killers' standpoint until substantial price differentials are effected as compared to the better grades. Chicago receipts for the week thus far at around 130,000 are 7,000 more than similar period a week ago, while ten markets total for week to date, around 418,000, was barely 2,000 less than like period a week ago, although still about 26,000 short of corresponding period a year ago. The hog market today was mostly 25¢@50¢ higher than a week ago, with better grades of all weights showing most advance. Pig market was 75¢@1.00 higher than last Thursday under good shipping call.

Sheep and lamb markets have been irregular the past week. After a sharply lower market last Friday the general tendency of values has been upward and today's market was steady to 50¢ higher than last Thursday on lambs, mostly steady on yearlings, and 50¢ higher on sheep. Local receipts for the four-day period were around 2,000 less than corresponding period last week. Packers have received around 5,000 fewer directs to date this week than for same period last week. Total supply at ten markets was about 10,000 less for the four days this week than for the corresponding period the week previous. Bulk of local supply on sale has been native stock. Choice native lambs topped the market today at \$17.00. Bulk of best native lambs cashed at \$16.00@17.00. Good Idaho lambs brought \$16.25 on Monday with a liberal sort. Today, fairly good California lambs sold at \$16.25 with a sort of almost 40 per cent. Choice to prime yearlings sold up to \$15.00 today. Bulk of yearlings this week have cashed at \$12.00@14.75. Several strings of Oregon wethers were received Tuesday, and sold at \$9.25 straight. Wednesday they

were less desirable and about 25 per cent of the tops brought \$9.25; balance \$9.00. Today the sort was about the same and the tops brought \$9.25, balance \$8.15. Ewes have been in light supply. Killers paid up to \$8.50 today for a small lot of strictly choice ewes averaging around 105 lbs. Bulk of best ewes this week have cashed at \$6.50@8.00.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 23, 1920.

Prices for fat cattle were strong to 25 cents higher, and fed steers recorded a new high position for the year at \$17.25. The top price for heifers was \$16.50 and yearlings \$16.75. Hogs opened 10 to 15 cents higher, but the advance was not maintained, top \$15.85. Lambs were quoted up 25 to 50 cents, top \$16.00, and sheep were strong. Receipts today were 8,000 cattle, 8,500 hogs and 4,000 sheep, compared with 7,500 cattle, 7,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep a week ago, and 5,400 cattle, 11,700 hogs and 2,025 sheep a year ago. Killers today, following two days of liberal receipts, showed they were still in need of fat cattle, and they bought readily at strong to 25 cents higher prices. The bulk of the good steers sold at \$15.50 to \$16.75, a few loads at \$17.00 and three loads of 1,051 pound long yearlings brought \$17.25. The highest price paid in Chicago recently was \$17.00. Short fed steers are bringing \$14.50 to \$15.50 and grass fat grades \$11.50 to \$14.75. Wintered grassers are selling at \$14.25 to \$15.25. Cows and heifers, except common grades, were in active demand at strong prices. Veal calves and bulls were steady.

At the outset today, shippers and traders bought some hogs 10 to 15 cents higher, paying up to \$15.85 for the best medium weights. Packers followed slowly and paid about the same price as Tuesday's average. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$15.25 to \$15.65. Pigs were quoted 10 to 15 cents higher, at \$13.50 to \$14.35.

Lamb prices took a quarter to 50 cents boost today and top natives sold up to \$16.00 with the bulk of the offerings at \$15.00 to \$15.75. Six double decks of fair Arizona lambs brought \$15.00. Sheep were rather scarce. Ewes sold at \$6.50 to \$7.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 23.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today are the heaviest we have had this season. They total right at 34,000. The reason for the increased receipts is the large run of south Texas cattle which are now moving to market in full volume. We have had something over six hundred cars of them for the first three days of the week, and there will be a number of additional trains before the week is out. Very much the larger portion of our steer supply was on the quarantine side this week, and speaking of the run generally we must say that the quality, weight and finish of the Texas cattle we have received this season are far and away the best we have ever had. Due to the heavy run, prices are around \$1.00 lower for the week, and \$1.50@1.75 lower than the high time of last week. The price range on Texas steers mostly with tipped horns weighing a little better than 1,000 lbs. and bringing \$10.50 gives one a very fair idea of the average trade in this division. There is a scarcity of native steers, the best ones this week have sold from \$16.35@17.00, and the best yearlings have sold up to \$16.60. The bulk of the best cattle range from \$12.00@15.00 with the plain and common ones ranging from \$9.00@11.50. The market on butcher

stuff has been most unsatisfactory, the quality for the most part has been very plain. A large number of poor flesh stock arriving. These kinds are unevenly lower. The better grades are, of course, in demand and they have not suffered as much of a decline as the others.

Hog supply this week, which totals a little less than 49,000, has hardly been sufficient to supply the demand, and while quality has been only fair yet prices have steadily advanced, particularly on the best grades and the shipping kinds. Our market, like the other primary Central West markets, continues to receive a large proportion of unfinished light hogs. These, of course, bring down the average of the quality of the offerings. The market today is 40¢ higher than a week ago, and is closing the period on a steady basis. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$15.50@15.95; good heavys, \$15.35@15.70; roughs, \$11.50@13.00; lights, \$15.65@15.85; pigs, \$11.00@15.25; bulk, \$15.55@15.85. A couple cars of extra good hogs in the heavy class sold at \$16.00 today. They were in the fancy class.

Sheep receipts are growing. We have had 20,000 this week which is the heaviest week we have had this year. The market for the past several days has been draggy and unevenly lower, but at this writing it has taken an up turn. Good to choice lambs, both natives and Kentuckys, and Tennessees, are quoted up to \$16.25. Some \$16.00 lambs went to scale on Tuesday and Wednesday, and they could not be called choice or prime although they looked like very good killers. Best fat killing ewes are quoted at \$7.00 with the price ranging from that figure down to \$6.75. Good breeding ewes are selling up to \$8.00. Plain kinds around \$6.00.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, June 23.

Although receipts of cattle have been of only moderate proportions this week there has been a further slowing up of the trade and while good to choice beef steers and yearlings have about held their own, the decline on the general run of beef steers and butchers' stock has been fully half a dollar and in many cases more. Heavy beefs are more sought after now than yearlings and best heavies brought \$16.25 today, with yearlings at the same figure. The good cattle are selling around \$15.00@16.00 and the common to fair warmed-up and more or less grassy kinds at \$13.75@14.75 and on down. Cows and heifers are selling at a wide spread, from \$4.50 up to \$13.00 or better but the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going at a spread of \$9.00@11.00. Veal calves at \$9.50@14.50 are quoted unevenly lower and the same holds true as to bulls, stags, etc., at \$6.00@11.00.

Hog receipts are falling off somewhat and largely for this reason there has been a much stronger undertone to the trade and prices have scored a rather sharp advance. Both packers and shippers have been taking the hogs freely at the higher prices and all classes of buyers, as usual of late, have been paying good premiums for the desirable light and butcher weight loads. Today there were about 12,000 hogs here and opening prices were 25¢@40¢ up. Later the market broke sharply and the close was weak. Tops today brought \$15.75 as against \$15.00 on last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$14.50@15.25 as against \$14.00@14.85 a week ago.

There has been a rather quiet time in the sheep barn as receipts have been limited and the quality of the offerings not particularly attractive. The demand from all sources has been good, however, and the trend of values higher, the week's advance amounting to 25¢@50¢. Best grass lambs are selling at \$16.25@16.75; shorn lambs, \$13.25@14.50; yearlings, \$10.00@11.50, and ewes, \$5.00@7.00.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Consumers Co., Newcastle, Ind., is contemplating the erection of a new ice plant at that city.

The McKinney Ice & Cold Storage Co., McKinney, Tex., has increased its capital from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

The National Ice & Cold Storage Co., Santa Rosa, Cal., has begun operations for the erection of a \$100,000 addition to its plant.

The Rutland Ice Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Incorporator: J. N. Schoenberger, 1654 Union street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Standard Ice & Fuel Co. will erect a modern ice manufacturing plant with

double the capacity of the present plant, at a cost of \$150,000. The new plant will be located at West Ninth street and the Southern railway, Charlotte, N. C.

An ordinance passed by the upper house of the city council of Kansas City, Mo., requires the employment of licensed engineers for the operation of ice plants having a daily capacity of five tons or more. It also provides for the inspection of all ice plants by the city.

The Cheltenham Ice Manufacturing Co., 45 East School lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., has recently gone into the hands of a federal receiver. It is declared the company is not insolvent but was forced into the hands of a receiver because a mortgage holder refused to grant a renewal of the mortgage and because of money

stringency the company was unable to place the mortgage elsewhere. The assets of the company, including the plant and real estate, are valued at \$122,000, while the liabilities, which consist mostly of mortgages against the property, are approximately \$82,000.

VALUE OF MEAT INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 19.)

ment published it is so worded as to carry the impression that we took from \$300 to \$500 per year from each family. These are the things that are harmful to our industry.

Agitators Never Fair in Statements.

"A fair statement of the profits of the packers is not usually given out by those who are back of this agitation. In many instances in figuring the percentage the capital only is used and surplus ignored. This is unfair, and exaggerates the net earnings of the packers. I think that the live-stock producer is interested in knowing just what toll the packers take for the handling of their animals, and no better way to my notion of figuring this, can be found than on the basis of so much per head.

"The consumer is interested in knowing how much profit the packer takes from each dollar that the consumer spends for meat. He knows the producer is not much concerned in the profits on the capital and surplus, which, after all, is susceptible to great fluctuations, and might be based on an over or under capitalization. For the producer we divide the net profits by the number of head of cattle slaughtered.

"In 1919 the net profits of the entire business of the five large packers of the United States amounted to \$34,329,471. To earn this amount of money the packers slaughtered over 39,000,000 head of meat animals. The net profit mentioned includes every cent obtained from the sale of every pound of meat, all by-products, as well as profits from every other source of business transacted by the packers in the United States in 1919.

"Dividing this profit by the number of head of animals shows a profit of but 87½ cents per head. And for this small profit we maintain our large institutions, assume all risks and carry on our business so efficiently that no one need ever be without fresh meat in any part of the country at any time, where there are meat markets.

"In the case of the consumer we divide the profit by the total volume of business done by the packers, and find the profit paid the packer is less than 2c on each dollar of sales—on the turnover.

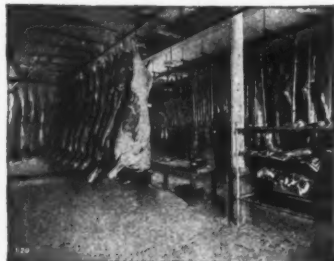
"This sort of agitation has been done maliciously and can only stir up the people against this industry.

Time to Stop Hurtful Attacks.

"Therefore, plainly it is our duty now to take hold of this question. It is time to put a stop to this sort of nonsense. I

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Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.

Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuile & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.
New York City—Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

don't care what legislation is passed, if it is only constructive. But no legislation is worth anything unless the producer and packer work out together the problems concerning their industry, and we can and will never get what we are entitled until we do.

"I could not do better in giving you an idea of how this industry is considered in politics than to cite several paragraphs from an address by E. C. Stokes, ex-governor of New Jersey, who, though speaking humorously and with a tinge of sarcasm, showed great wisdom in presenting his analysis. Governor Stokes said:

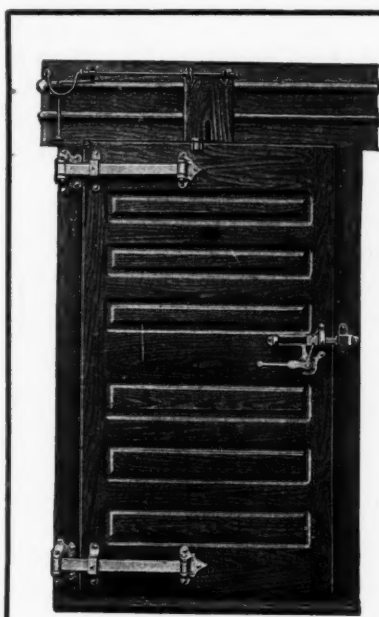
"Now, there is a close affinity, a very sympathetic relation, between the meat packers and politics. The beef industry is not the chief product of meat packers. It is only a by-product. The chief product of the meat packers is in providing nourishment for our politicians. They are our sure and best allies. When we politicians run out of issues, whenever we grow stale, whenever our popularity begins to wane, we become the tribunes of the people and the meat packers, and we always count on the Federal Trade Commission to help us virtuous politicians out.

Packers a Sport for Politicians.

"What the Federal Trade Commission cannot think out, we do. Checking the meat packers is a safe and popular sport; and there is no closed season for it. They have so few votes. There are so few of them that it is utterly impossible for them to correct the multitude of inaccuracies with which we politicians feed the people. Our talk is not as hygienically inspected as to accuracy as your product is to purity. It is not a part of our political ethics to inform the public that the product of the meat packers under government inspection is healthful and free from the germs of disease, a contribution to national health worth one hundred thousand—nay, a million—times more than all the profits that you make.

"Nor do we explain to our outraged listeners that the profits of your industry are less than two cents per dollar on sales, a quarter of a cent per pound on beef, and that you do engage in such large transactions that you are able to do business on a smaller margin than any other industry in the country, save that of us philanthropic bankers. For we could not gain any votes by that kind of oratory.

"Nor do we politicians explain to our indignant constituents how the genius of your organization has produced economy of use and elimination of waste and how, out of a thousand-pound steer you now utilize the 440 pounds that were formerly thrown away, and how, in your scientific methods, you have been able to turn that waste into new objects of use, like soap that makes for cleanliness, the music that comes from the strings of the fiddle and the banjo, the ligatures that aid the physician in his life saving operations, and



JAMISON'S STANDARD TRACK DOOR

A powerfully constructed, thoroughly insulated Cold Storage Door for Packing Houses, Abattoirs and all plants where overhead rails are in use.

May we send you catalog 9?

Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.

Formerly
Jones Cold Storage Door Co.

Hagerstown, Maryland

U. S. A.

the materia medica and nourishment that brings the glow of health to the sickly cheek."

An English View of Packers.

"But industry everywhere is not considered an outlaw; nor are we packers.

"Addressing a large audience of members of the Chicago Assn. of Commerce at Chicago recently the Hon. Charles F. Higham, a member of the British Parliament and a publicist of considerable note in England, expressed amazement at the continued attacks made against the American meat packers. In the course of his address Mr. Higham said:

"We owe a lot in Great Britain and in Europe to the Chicago packers. Without them the British Tommy and the French soldier and the Italian would not have been fed. It was not a question of meat. It was not a question of things that they made. It was the organization that was back of those great and big businesses that made it possible for them to transport and handle goods throughout the war. It had a lot to do with the winning of it. Today I am satisfied if we took our food control in England away (and I am one of those that is heartily in favor of it), it would be possible for the packers to supply meat to our people twenty-five per cent cheaper than we now pay for it. I don't believe my government understands big business, and if you will forgive me for saying so, any more than yours does."

British Statesman on Commerce.

"Mr. Higham is not the first prominent British statesman to voice a belief in the institutions of this country and to note their importance. The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking before the House of Parliament in 1896 said:

"All the great offices of the state are occupied with commercial affairs. The Foreign Office and the Colonial Office are chiefly engaged in finding new markets and in defending old ones. The War Office and the Admiralty are mostly occupied in preparations for the defense of these markets and for the protection of our commerce. The Boards of Agriculture and of Trade are entirely concerned with those two great branches of industry. Therefore, it is not too much to say that commerce is the greatest of all political interests and that that government deserves most the popular approval which does the most to increase our trade and to settle it on a firm foundation."

"Business whether big or little, when honestly and properly conducted deserves the support and friendship of the government. It is entitled to the fullest measure of support in the best interests of national life and prosperity. We are all vitally concerned in the prosperity of our country, and anything which challenges the devotion of individuals to the upbuilding of their business should be firmly opposed."

WILSON'S
Certified
Ham

*Appetizing foods help make
the sturdiest youngsters*

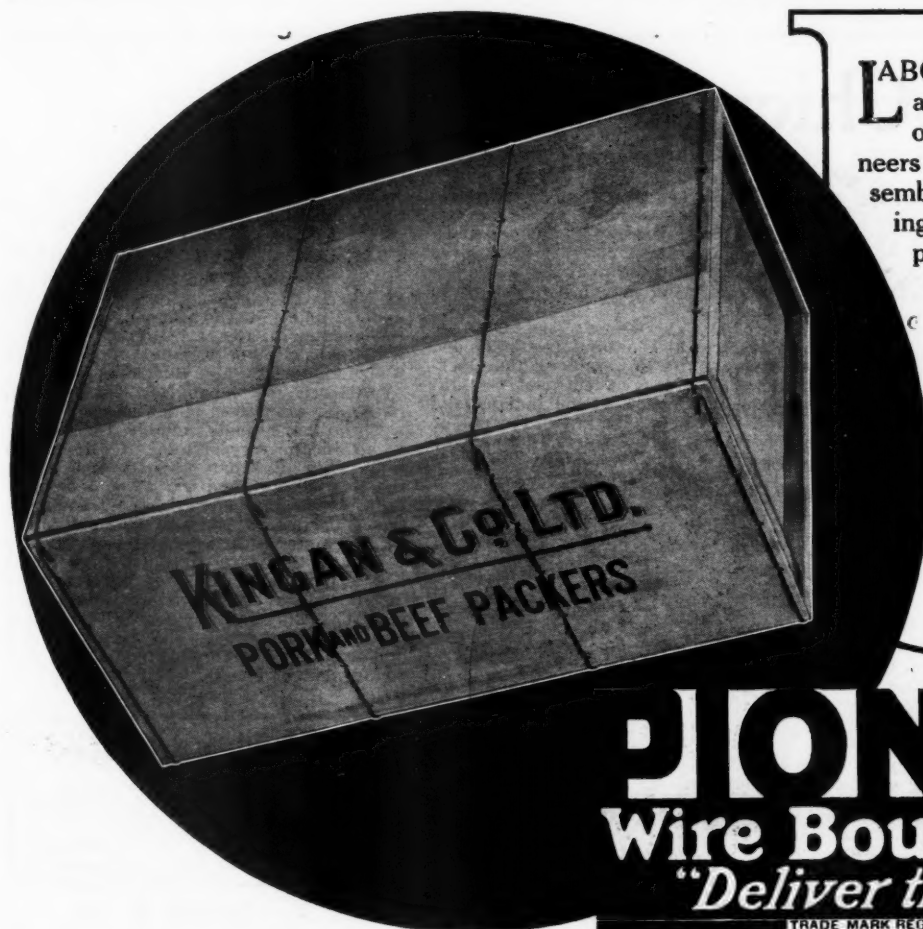
HEALTH authorities everywhere are emphasizing the necessity of body-building foods for the growing children of today. Wilson products, carefully selected and skillfully prepared, are just the kind of foods that make strength and vitality.

Their full flavor and appetizing taste is splendidly demonstrated in Wilson's Certified Ham, as in all Wilson's Certified foods. Mildly sweet, tender, juicy, Wilson's Certified Ham proves the merit of our patient cure and smoking. Ask your dealer for it.

FREE—"Wilson's Meat Cookery"—our helpful book on the best way to buy and use meats, mailed free on request. Address Dept. 546, Wilson & Co., Chicago.

This mark **WILSON & CO.** your guarantee

The Wilson label protects your table



LABOR at a premium is added reason for the use of Pioneer Boxes. Pioneers mean less work in assemblage, packing and closing. They reduce freight, prevent pilferage and carry the contents to destination in perfect condition. Most all packers are using them. Write for facts and prices.

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**Supreme
Boiled
Ham**

*The better trade
prefers this Supreme cured ham*

Customers quickly discover the better flavor and uniform mildness and tenderness of Morris Supreme cured hams. You'll find them coming back for more. Be ready to cash in on the steady demand these hams will bring you.

MORRIS & COMPANY
Packers and Provisioners

Chicago Section

E. E. Nott of P. Burns & Co., the big meat packers of Calgary, Alberta, was a visitor to Chicago this week.

Robert G. and Jay G. Oberndorf left Chicago this week for a few weeks' vacation in the mountains of Idaho.

Vice-president L. H. Heymann of Morris & Co. was in the East this week. A. W. McLaren, traffic manager of Morris & Co., is in the South.

Purchases of livestock by packers at the Chicago Stock Yards the first two days this week aggregated 15,409 cattle, 43,045 hogs and 12,201 sheep.

Robert T. Mugford, chief engineer of the Jones & Lamb Co., Baltimore, Md., was a visitor at Brecht headquarters at the Union Stock Yards this week.

Guy Fridley, head of the Fridley Commission Co., is this week attending the annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association at Hot Springs, Va.

The average wholesale price of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 19, 1920, as indicated by prices realized on Swift & Company's sales, was 20.33 cents per pound, the range being from 14 to 27 cents.

John J. Dupps, Sr., and John J. Dupps, Jr., of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., were in Chicago this week. While here they completed arrangements for the installation of a "Boss" U hog dehairer in the Armour plant at Bahia Blanca, Argentina. This dehairer has been put in operation recently at the Armour plant at East St. Louis with great success.

Americanization work among employees at Yards packing plants is going on systematically and successfully. At one meeting at the Morris plant this week over 8,000 employees listened to addresses on the value of citizenship and instruction as to becoming citizens.

Visitors to Chicago this week included Fred Begg of the Powers-Begg Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; Vice-president and General Manager E. C. Merritt of the Indianapolis Abattoir Co.; President Isaac Powers of the Home Packing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.;



Thomas R. Buckham,
Elected Director of Morris & Co.

Fred Heming of the Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; Gustav Bischoff, Jr., of the St. Louis Independent Packing Co.; A. L. Eberhardt of George A. Hormel & Son,

Austin, Minn.; and James G. Cownie of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BUCKHAM MADE MORRIS DIRECTOR.

At a meeting of the board of directors of Morris & Company last week at the general offices of the company in Chicago the election of General Manager Thomas R. Buckham as a member of the board was announced. Mr. Buckham has been with Morris & Company for 22 years, and, like other executives in the packing industry who have made notable records, he rose from the very bottom. It was in 1898 that "Tom" Buckham applied for a job at the Morris plant, and was given a position as assistant rate clerk in the transportation department. From that humble place he rose a step at a time, by means of hard work and the maintenance of high ideals and a definite purpose, until he became general manager of the company and a member of its executive board. His career in the packing industry is typical of the opportunities offered in this field to any young man of energy, character and purpose.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
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LEON DASHEW
Counselor At Law
15 Park Row New York

References:
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Austin, Nichols & Co. New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.
Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co. United Dressed Beef Co.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
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One 2-ton Baker
One 35-ton steam driven Vilter
One 100-ton steam driven Vilter

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I have others of different makes that will be ready shortly.

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Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

With light to moderate supplies of all kinds of meat the week's trading has shown considerable improvement over last week with substantial advances in spots, especially on pork.

Steers opened strong to \$1 higher on Monday, and with supplies well regulated, in line with the demand, prices held steady throughout the week. While \$27 was paid for a fair proportion of choice handy weight cattle, the bulk of the good to choice steers sold from \$24 to \$26. A good many common to medium Western grass steers were offered, and sold higher, in proportion to their real value, than some of the native steers. Heavy steers were less numerous than for several weeks. The demand centered on yearlings, which constituted the major part of the offering of native cattle. The offerings of cows were light, on which the demand was somewhat narrow, but medium and good cows advanced mostly \$1, and straight heifers, of good to choice quality, sold well, with little difference in price from steers of similar quality. Bulls scored an advance of 50c Monday, and with mod-

erate supplies and a fair to good demand, and held steady throughout the week. The moderate supplies of kosher beef under a fairly good demand have moved at prices unchanged from last week's close.

The proportion of good to choice lambs has been small on which the demand centered. Medium to good lambs moved slowly, but with light offerings of frozen lambs prices have held steady with a week ago.

Supplies of mutton have been light with poor assortment and fair demand. Prices are unchanged from a week ago.

With ample demand to move the fairly liberal supplies of veal prices have held firm.

Supplies of pork have been comparatively light all week and under a good demand practically all pork cuts advanced from \$1 to \$2 on Monday, with further advances being made during the week.

Compared with last Friday steers and cows are \$1 higher, bulls 50c up, kosher beef steady, lamb, mutton and veal unchanged. Pork loins \$3 to \$6 higher. Skinned shoulders \$1 to \$2 higher, picnics \$1, butts \$3 to \$4 and spareribs \$1 higher.

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 14.....	15,800	3,716	35,135	12,136
Tuesday, June 15.....	13,240	5,537	36,981	4,824
Wednesday, June 16.....	8,894	2,161	21,068	11,201
Thursday, June 17.....	10,597	4,498	29,256	13,286
Friday, June 18.....	7,090	2,646	29,086	13,155
Saturday, June 19.....	1,084	426	9,966	7,950

Total last week.....	57,365	18,985	161,522	62,442
Previous week.....	42,736	18,196	151,390	45,294
Year ago.....	48,818	12,366	189,240	74,769
Two years ago.....	83,688	18,143	164,186	69,488

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, June 14.....	23	4,714	249	
Tuesday, June 15.....	3,328	85	7,120	669
Wednesday, June 16.....	3,650	151	7,559	819
Thursday, June 17.....	4,496	26	7,177	1,321
Friday, June 18.....	4,802	31	4,367	1,215
Saturday, June 19.....	1,026	2	4,642	2,244

Total last week.....	21,029	318	35,579	6,515
Previous week.....	18,106	465	32,170	11,135
Year ago.....	17,804	71	20,814	5,838
Two years ago.....	25,420	379	13,336	7,561

Total receipts at Chicago for year to June 19:

	1920.	1919.
Cattle.....	1,337,413	1,444,479
Calves.....	380,585	380,841
Hogs.....	3,834,592	4,599,548
Sheep.....	1,368,850	1,745,911

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

Week ending June 19.....	Week.	Year to date.
Previous week.....	585,000	15,185,000
Corresponding week, 1919.....	667,000	17,145,000
Corresponding week, 1918.....	613,000	16,086,000
Corresponding week, 1917.....	511,000	14,225,000
Corresponding week, 1916.....	585,000	15,224,000
Corresponding week, 1915.....	522,000	13,936,000
Corresponding week, 1914.....	466,000	11,805,000
Corresponding week, 1913.....	538,000	12,400,000
Corresponding week, 1912.....	535,000	10,850,000
Corresponding week, 1911.....	504,000	12,785,000
Corresponding week, 1910.....	427,000	9,890,000
Corresponding week, 1909.....	371,000	12,765,000
Corresponding week, 1908.....	431,000	14,870,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending June 19, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	182,000	462,000	151,000
Previous week.....	130,000	457,000	123,000
1919.....	162,000	536,000	182,000
1918.....	121,000	506,000	161,000
1917.....	200,000	396,000	134,000
1916.....	150,000	464,000	164,000
1915.....	114,000	403,000	152,000
1914.....	111,000	352,000	163,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to June 19, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1920.....	4,192,000	12,396,000	3,866,000
1919.....	4,612,000	14,235,000	4,336,000
1918.....	4,976,000	13,109,000	3,845,000
1917.....	4,158,000	11,839,000	4,108,000
1916.....	3,429,000	12,719,000	4,348,000
1915.....	2,959,000	10,656,000	4,193,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending June 19, 1920:

Armour & Co.....	16,800
Anglo-American.....	7,300
Swift & Co.....	19,500
Hammond Co.....	7,800
Morris & Co.....	10,200
Wilson & Co.....	12,900
Boyd-Lunham.....	8,400
Western Packing Co.....	9,200
Roberts & Oake.....	5,500
Miller & Hart.....	4,100
Independent Packing Co.....	5,900
Brennan Packing Co.....	5,500
Wm. Davies Co.....	5,900
Others.....	17,500

Total.....	136,500
Previous week.....	127,400
Year ago.....	160,300

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending June 19.....	\$15.60	\$14.85	\$7.40	\$13.60
Previous week.....	15.05	14.50	7.75	14.10
Cor. week, 1919.....	13.50	20.40	9.30	14.30
Cor. week, 1918.....	15.60	16.55	13.00	16.65
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.00	15.65	10.15	15.65
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.65	9.80	7.00	9.35
Cor. week, 1915.....	9.00	7.70	5.25	8.15
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.70	8.50	4.85	7.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.10	8.70	4.80	6.70
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	7.51	4.25	6.40
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.70	6.40	3.70	6.60

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$10.00@17.00
Good to choice steers.....	14.00@16.00
Fair to good steers.....	12.00@14.00
Stockers and feeders.....	8.75@12.00
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	12.00@16.75
Good to prime cows.....	8.50@12.00
Fair to good heifers.....	10.00@14.00
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@9.00
Canners.....	4.00@5.00
Cutters.....	5.00@7.00
Veal calves.....	13.00@15.00
Bologna hogs.....	7.00@8.50

HOGS.

Choice light butchers.....	\$15.50@16.65
Medium weight butchers.....	15.30@15.95
Heavy butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	14.75@15.40
Fair to fancy light.....	14.30@16.05
Mixed packing.....	14.00@15.00
Heavy packing.....	13.00@14.25
Rough packing.....	12.25@13.25
Pigs.....	13.50@14.25
Stags.....	10.00@11.00

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$13.00@17.00
Western lambs.....	14.00@17.00
Yearlings.....	9.00@15.00
Wethers.....	7.00@9.25
Ewes.....	5.75@8.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July.....	\$34.00	\$34.85	\$34.60	\$34.60
Sept.....	30.40	36.40	36.35	36.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.90	20.90	20.75	20.80
Sept.....	21.80	21.85	21.72½	21.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July.....	19.45	Nominal	19.42	19.45
Sept.....	19.45	19.45	19.42	19.45

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1920.

PORK—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	34.40	34.85	34.40	34.55
Sept.....	36.25	36.60	36.25	36.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.75	20.75	20.67½	20.70
Sept.....	21.65	21.75	21.65	21.67½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July.....	18.30	18.45	18.30	18.37½
Sept.....	19.30	19.42½	19.30	19.37½

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1920.

PORK—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	34.50	34.52½	34.40	34.45
Sept.....	36.35	36.35	36.10	36.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.70	20.70	20.60	20.65
Sept.....	21.70	21.72½	21.57½	21.62½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July.....	18.40	18.40	18.15	18.22½
Sept.....	19.40	19.40	19.17½	19.25

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1920.

PORK—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	34.50	34.65	34.30	34.60
Sept.....	36.25	36.25	36.10	36.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.55	20.62½	20.55	20.55
Sept.....	21.60	21.60	21.52½	21.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July.....	18.25	18.25	18.12½	18.15
Sept.....	19.30	19.30	19.20	19.22½

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1920.

PORK—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	34.75	34.55	34.40	34.45
Sept.....	36.35	36.35	36.25	36.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.50	20.50	20.32½	20.32½
Sept.....	21.50	21.50	21.32½	21.32½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July.....	18.10	18.10	18.00	18.00
Sept.....	19.17	19.17	19.05	19.05

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	34.20	34.20	33.50	33.85
Sept.....	36.10	36.10	35.50	35.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.25	20.30	20.20	20.25
Sept.....	21.25	21.30	21.22	21.27
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July.....	17.90	17.90	17.87	17.90
Sept.....	19.00	19.00	18.95	18.97

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end.....	42	35	30
Rib roast, light end.....	45	38	38
Chuck roast.....	30	28	25
Steaks, round.....	45	40	38
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	50	45	35
Steaks, porterhouse.....	75	50	38
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	18
Beef stew.....	28	28	22
Corned briskets, boneless.....	30	25	18
Corned plates.....	25	22	18
Corned rumps.....	30	28	25

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarter.....	45	38
Legs.....	48	45
Stews.....	22	20
Chops.....	35	32
Chops, rib and loin.....	58	56

Mutton.

Legs.....	35	32
Stews.....	18	18
Shoulders.....	25	25
Chops, rib and loin.....	40	38

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.....	32	@34
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.....	31	@33
Loins, whole, 14 and over.....	28	@30
Chops.....	27	@42
Shoulders.....	26	@27
Butts.....	27	@29
Scareribs.....	27	@27
Hocks.....	23	@
Leaf lard.....	22	@22

Veal.

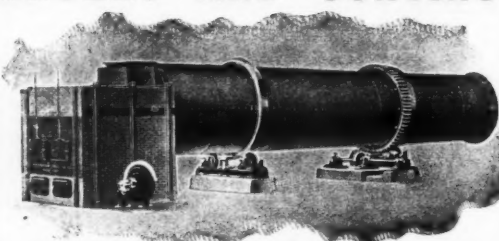
Hindquarters.....	27	@34
Forequarters.....	18	@27
Legs.....	32	@38
Breasts.....	23	@30
Shoulders.....	25	@35
Cutlets.....	35	@50
Rib and loin chops.....	35	@42

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	12	
Shop fat.....	05	
Bones, per lb.....	25	
Calf skins.....	25	
Kips.....	28	
Deacons, each.....	\$2.00	

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We Manufacture all kinds of Stockinette Cloth and Bags for Covering Meat

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

Wynantskill Mfg. Company
 TROY, N. Y.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	25	@26
Good native steers.....	24	@25
Medium steers.....	22	@23
Heifers, good.....	23	@24
Cows.....	16	@20
Hind quarters, choice.....	22	@23
Fore quarters, choice.....	23	@18 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loin, No. 1.....	@45
Steer Loin, No. 2.....	@43
Steer Short Loin, No. 1.....	@57 1/2
Steer Short Loin, No. 2.....	@55 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@34
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@29
Cow Loin.....	25 @29
Cow Short Loin.....	31 1/2 @41 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	@25
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@35
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@33
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@28
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@24
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	@18
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@25
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@24
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@19
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@18
Cow Rounds.....	@17
Cow Chucks.....	@12 1/2
Steer Plates.....	@11 1/2
Medium Plates.....	@11 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	@18 1/2
Briskets, No. 2.....	@15
Steer Naval Ends.....	@8
Cow Naval Ends.....	@7
Fore Shanks.....	7 @7
Hind Shanks.....	6 @7
Rolls.....	@24
Strip Loin, No. 1.....	@50
Strip Loin, No. 2.....	@28
Strip Loin, No. 3.....	@25
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	@45
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	@40
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	@34
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@80
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@73
Rump Butts.....	@20
Plank Steaks.....	@23
Boneless Chucks.....	11 @12
Shoulder Clods.....	10 @20
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@12
Trimming.....	7 @14

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	13	@14
Hearts	8	@9
Tongues		@33
Sweetbreads	56	@58
Ox-Tail, per lb.	10½	@11
Fresh Tripe, plain		@ 6½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	10½	@11
Livers	14	@14½
Kidneys, per lb.	8½	@ 9

Veal.

Choice Carcass	24	@25
Good Carcass	20	@23
Good Saddles	30	@32
Good Backs		@15
Medium Backs		@10

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	13	@14
Sweetbreads.....	66	@70
Calf Livers.....	26	@36

Lamb.

Choice Lamb	.....	@35
Choice Saddles	.....	@42
Choice Fores	.....	@28
Medium Lambs	.....	@31
Medium Fores	.....	@28
Medium Saddles	.....	@36
Lamb Fries, per lb.	.....	@22
Lamb Tongues, each	.....	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	.....	25 @28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	@14
Light Sheep	@20
Heavy Saddles	@27
Light Saddles	@27
Heavy Fores	@12
Light Fores	@18
Mutton Legs	@28
Mutton Loin	@30
Mutton Stew	@18
Sheep Tongues, each	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....13	@15

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@22
Pork Loin.....	@29
Leaf Lard.....	@21
Tenderloins.....	@56
Spare Ribs.....	@15
Butts.....	@22
Hocks.....	@20
Trimmings.....	@14
Extra Lean Trimmings.....	@15
Tails.....	@15
Snouts.....	@9
Pigs' Feet.....	@6
Pigs' Heads.....	@9
Blade Bones.....	@9
Blade Meat.....	@16
Cheek Meat.....	@10
Hog livers, per lb.....	5 @8
Neck Bones.....	@20
Skinned Shoulders.....	@20
Pork Hearts.....	@8 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@9
Pork Tongues.....	@9
Slip Bones.....	@24
Tail Bones.....	@10
Brains.....	14 @15
Back fat.....	@22
Hams.....	@36
Hams.....	@36
Cals.....	@21
Bellies.....	@38

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@16
Pologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@16

Choice Bologna.....	@17
Frankfurters.....	@23
Liver Sausage, with beef and pork.....	@21
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	@18
Mince Sausage.....	@18 1/2
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	@22
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	@22
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@21
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@40
Polish Sausage.....	@19 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	@18
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@19
Country Fresh Sausage.....	@23
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@19
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@23 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	@20 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@34
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	@56
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	@29
Loin Roll, cooked.....	@57

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	@60
Beef casing Salami.....	@47
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@49
Capri.....	@41
Holsteiner.....	@34
Peppetoni, long links.....	@45
Farmer.....	@41
Cervant.....	@51
Genoa.....	@50

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@ 2.40
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @14.00
Pork, link, kits.....	@ 2.78
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.60 @16.10
Polish Sausage, kits.....	@ 2.48
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.18 @14.30
Frankfurts, kits.....	@3.50
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.00 @17.50
Blood Sausage, kits.....	@3.35
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.50 @19.25
Liver Sausage, kits.....	@2.50
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.30 @11.55
Head Cheese, kits.....	@ 2.40
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @14.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$16.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.50
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.25
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	20.75
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	29.50
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	29.50
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	68.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	55.00
Pork Tongues, barrels.....	64.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	Per doz.	No. 6
Corned beef.....	\$3.40	\$ 6.50	\$21.50		
Roast beef.....	3.40	6.50	21.50		
Roast mutton.....	3.75	7.50	25.00		
Sliced dried beef.....	\$2.60	4.65	8.90	52.00	
Ox tongue, whole.....	3.50	6.00	10.75	38.50	
Luncheon tongue.....	1.95	3.25	5.75		
Corn beef hash.....	1.85	3.25	5.75		
Roast beef hash.....	1.85	3.25	5.75		
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.85	3.25	5.75		
Vienna style sausage.....	1.25	2.60	5.75		
Luncheon sausage.....	1.25	2.60	5.75		
Breakfast sausage.....	1.25	2.60	5.75		
Veal loaf, med. size.....	1.25	2.60	5.75		

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@26.00
Plate Beef.....	@25.00
Rollettes.....	@27.00
Rump Butts.....	@25.00
Mess Pork.....	@25.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@41.00
Family Back Pork.....	@45.00
Bean Pork.....	@35.00

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@24 1/2
Pure Lard.....	@23 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@22 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	@21 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago.....	@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@34
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	@33 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	@25
Not Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@29

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@22.25
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@22.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@22.25
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@22.25
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@20.75
Fat Packs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@17.75
Fat Packs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@18.00
Fat Packs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@18.25
Extra Short Clears.....	@19.50
Extra Short Ribs.....	@19.25
Short Clears.....	@21.25
Butts.....	@15.50

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.		
Skinned Hams.....		@43 1/2
Regular Hams.....	29 3/4	@40 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs. avg.....	21	@23 1/2
Calas, 4@12 lbs. avg.....		@23
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs. avg.....		@27 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	50	@53
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg.....		@26
Wide, 12@14 avg., and strip, 6@7 avg.....		@32
Wide, 4@6 avg., and strip, 5@4 avg.....		@30 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....		@49 1/2

Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@45 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@42 1/2
Dried Beef Seta.....	@25 1/2
Skinned Rolled Hams.....	@57
Regular Rolled Hams.....	@56
Boiled Calas.....	@36
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@56
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@38

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef Rounds, per set.....	22 @24
Beef Export Rounds.....	26 @25
Beef Middles, per set.....	@37
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	@22
Beef Wensads.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.25
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	@65
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	@1.20
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow.....	@2.00
Hog Middles, per set.....	@25
Hog Bungs, export.....	@28
Hog Bungs, large.....	@18
Hog Bungs, medium.....	@14
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	@ 8
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	@10
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	@ 1
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	@ 1

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	8.15 @ 8.25
Hoof Meat, per unit.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Concentrated Tankage, ground.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Ground Tankage, 11%.....	7.35 @ 7.50
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.00 @ 7.30
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	52.00 @ 55.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....	50.00 @ 52.00
Ground Steam Bone, per ton.....	40.00 @ 42.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton.....	270.00 @ 280.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Round Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	150.00 @ 160.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	100.00 @ 115.00
Flat Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	100.00 @ 115.00
Flat Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Thigh Bones, heavies, per ton.....	160.00 @ 170.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton.....	100.00 @ 125.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles.....	55.00 @ 60.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	@20.25
Prime, steam, loose.....	@18.90
Leaf.....	@19.00
Compound.....	@21.50
Neutral lard.....	22.00 @ 22.25

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	13 @13 1/2
Tallow.....	12 @12 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose.....	10 @10 1/2
Grease, A white, loose.....	11 1/2 @11 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	18 1/2 @19
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	17 @17 1/2
Oleo stock.....	14 1/2 @15
Linseed, loose, per gal.....	1.38 @1.53
Corn oil, loose.....	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	10 1/2 @10 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible.....	12 @12 1/2
Cheese cooking.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2
Packers, prime, loose.....	10 @10 1/2
Packers, No. 1 loose.....	10 1/2 @11
Packers, No. 2.....	8 1/2 @8 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice.....	10 1/2 @11
White, "A".....	10 1/2 @10 1/2
White, "B".....	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Pone, naphtha extracted.....	8 @8 1/2
Cracking.....	9 @9 1/2
House.....	9 @9 1/2
Yellow.....	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Pigs' foot grease.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2
Garbage, grease, loose.....	7 @7 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.....	22 @24 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite.....	27 @28
Glycerine, crude soap.....	18 @18 1/2
Glycerine, candle.....	nom. 20

COTTONSEED OILS.

White, deodorized.....	21 @21 1/2
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	nom. 15
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	nom. 12
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. o. b. Tex.....	@ 6 1/2
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. a. Chicago.....	3 @ 3 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.35 @ 3.40
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.45 @ 3.50
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	3.55 @ 3.60
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....	4.40 @ 4.45
White Oak Lard Tierces.....	5.00 @ 5.05
White Oak Ham Tierces.....	@5.40

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@15
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., bbls. or sacks.....	@ 5 1/2
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Nitrate of Soda, kegs, 100 @ 130 lbs., 1c over.....	
Boric Acid, crystals to powdered.....	14 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Borax, crystals to powdered.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
White, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@ 2
Yellow, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@ 2
Plantation, granulated, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	26 @27

Salt.

*Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.....	
*Ashton, car lots, per sack.....	
*English packing, T.H.&Co., car lots, per sack.....	
*English packing, Chesbire, car lots, per sack.....	
*English packing, pure dried, vancouver, per sack.....	
*English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack.....	
*Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....	9.35
*Michigan, medium car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....	10.85

*Stocks exhausted

Retail Section

BUTCHERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America will be held at New York City on August 9 to 12. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Pennsylvania, and with that prince of hosts, George H. Shaffer, as chairman of the convention committee, those who plan to attend the meeting need not fear lack of anything that goes to make such a gathering a success.

National Secretary John A. Kotal, of Chicago, this week issues the following notice to members concerning this convention:

Fraternal Greetings:

The next convention of the U. M. B. of A. will convene in the city of New York, week of August 9th, 1920. The convention committee is headed by Past National President Geo. H. Shaffer, as chairman; Frank P. Burck, vice-chairman; W. H. Hornidge, secretary; Louis Baur, treasurer.

Official headquarters, Hotel Pennsylvania, is one of the best hotels in the country, and that means in the world. At rates that are very reasonable, the visiting delegates and their guests can easily put up at this hotel during their sojourn in the city.

The cream of the membership of New York and Brooklyn branches are enthusiastically working to make their convention a memorable event.

Your association is urgently requested to elect your quota of delegates as early as possible consistent with the policy of your local body, in order that the delegates may have sufficient time to arrange their business to successfully operate while they attend the convention.

The official train from Chicago will be timed to permit Western and Northern delegates to reach Chicago and travel in a solid special to the convention, leaving Chicago at 3 p. m., Sunday, Aug. 8.

The executive committee of the national body requests all locals to have their reports and various resolutions and recommendations typewritten or legibly written. This will enable the policy committee to give due cognizance to the needs of the various locals. It will also enable the national president to proceed with greater speed, as no doubt many of the delegates will be pleased to have the convention adjourn Thursday evening to enable them to return as early as possible, or have time to visit in the East.

At a later date the official train notice and hotel rates, with a full convention program, will be mailed you. Remember (1) to elect your delegates in time, (2) do not permit your delegation to weaken in number because of the distance, (3) have your various resolutions prepared in advance for presentation to the policy committee, (4) bring the ladies along to grace the occasion, (5) make your reservations on train and hotel as early as possible.

Fraternally and respectfully,
JOHN A. KOTAL, Secretary.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

The cost of 22 articles making up the retail food index carried on by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the U. S. Department of Labor attained a new high record in May. The increase on May 15

was 3 per cent over April 15 and 7 per cent over January 15, 1920.

These increases are mainly accounted for by the great price increases of sugar, flour and potatoes, all of which articles are of prime importance in the family budget. Since food forms more than 38 per cent of the total budget of the average workingman's family, the cost of living can scarcely be expected to decline noticeably, so long as prices of these foods continue to advance. Unfortunately, there seems to be no immediate prospect of an early decline in the costs of this, the most important group of items contained in the family budget. The cost of this food budget in May, 1920, had advanced 17 per cent over May, 1919, and 123 per cent over May, 1913.

Prices of food articles are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics every month by retail dealers in 51 important cities. From these prices the Bureau computes a "weighted" index number weighting the price of each article by the quantity consumed in the average workingman's family. The "weighted" retail food index is necessarily limited to the articles for which the quantities consumed have been ascertained, hence only 22 articles are included. These articles, however, make up about two-thirds of the entire cost of the food budget.

Since January, 1919, monthly retail prices of food have been secured for 43 food articles. During the month from April 15 to May 15, 1920, the prices of 24 of the 43 food articles for which prices were obtained increased as follows: Sugar, 26 per cent; corn meal, 14 per cent; oranges, 11 per cent; flour, 7 per cent; potatoes, 5 per cent; ham and bananas, 4 per cent each; bread, 3 per cent; bacon, evaporated milk, macaroni and raisins, 2 per cent each. Nut margarine, rolled oats, cream of wheat, rice, corn, canned, peas, canned, and tea, 1 per cent each. Sirloin steak, oleomargarine, cheese, eggs and coffee, each increased less than five-tenths of one per cent.

The 14 articles which decreased in price were: Onions, 21 per cent; cabbage, 9 per cent; butter, 6 per cent; pork chops, leg of lamb, and salmon, 2 per cent each; plate beef, hens, milk, lard and crisco, 1 per cent each. Rib roast, chuck roast and prunes decreased less than five-tenths of one per cent.

Prices remained unchanged for round steak, corn flakes, navy beans, baked beans and canned tomatoes.

Price Changes in One Year.

During the period, May, 1919, to May, 1920, 26 of the 43 articles for which prices were secured on both dates increased as follows: Potatoes, 191 per cent; sugar, 140 per cent; raisins, 66 per cent; rice, 40 per cent; oranges, 33 per cent; rolled oats, 24 per cent; prunes, 22 per cent; coffee,

21 per cent; cream of wheat, 20 per cent; corn meal, 19 per cent; bread, 17 per cent; salmon and flour, 16 per cent each; bananas, 11 per cent; crisco, 10 per cent; milk, 9 per cent; hens, 8 per cent; oleomargarine and macaroni, 7 per cent each; leg of lamb and tea, 6 per cent each; butter, 5 per cent; nut margarine, 3 per cent; ham and cheese, 2 per cent; canned peas, 1 per cent.

Articles which decreased in price during the year were: Onions, 25 per cent; lard, 23 per cent; plate beef, 16 per cent; cabbage, 12 per cent; chuck roast, 11 per cent; bacon, 7 per cent; rib roast, 5 per cent; round steak, baked beans and canned tomatoes, 4 per cent each. Evaporated milk and canned corn, 3 per cent each; sirloin steak, navy beans, 2 per cent each; pork chops, 1 per cent. Eggs decreased less than five-tenths of one per cent.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Pfeifer & Weishaar will erect a new meat market at Linton, N. D.

T. H. Brown has sold his meat market at Roberts, Wis., to Zarske Bros.

The Admire Meat Market, Allen, Kans., has been opened by Groves & Wheat.

Harry Jenkins has purchased the meat business of Wm. Marshall at Cuba City, Wis.

Gus Gehler and Arthur Braasch have purchased a meat market at Clear Lake, Iowa.

Mitchell Harbour and W. E. Sanders have purchased the meat market at Bear-den, Ark.

W. H. Imboden will open a meat market at Auburn, Nebr., succeeding Mr. Fletcher.

W. J. Murray has purchased the City Meat Market at Collinsville, Okla., from J. L. Stafford.

D. E. Shildts and Frank Stilwell have purchased the meat market of Max Levy at Wheeling, W. Va.

Ebert Wright and Lawrence Stonebraker have purchased the meat market of D. F. Gordon at Maroa, Ill.

Rex Rader has purchased the meat market of P. H. Guenther at Purdy avenue and 12th street, Wheeling, W. Va.

T. O. O'Harra & Son have purchased the meat business of Henry Eberhardt and Dr. C. N. Moore, Scottsbluff, Nebr.

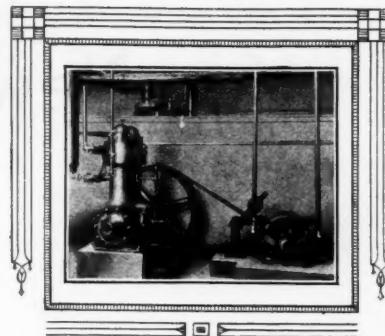
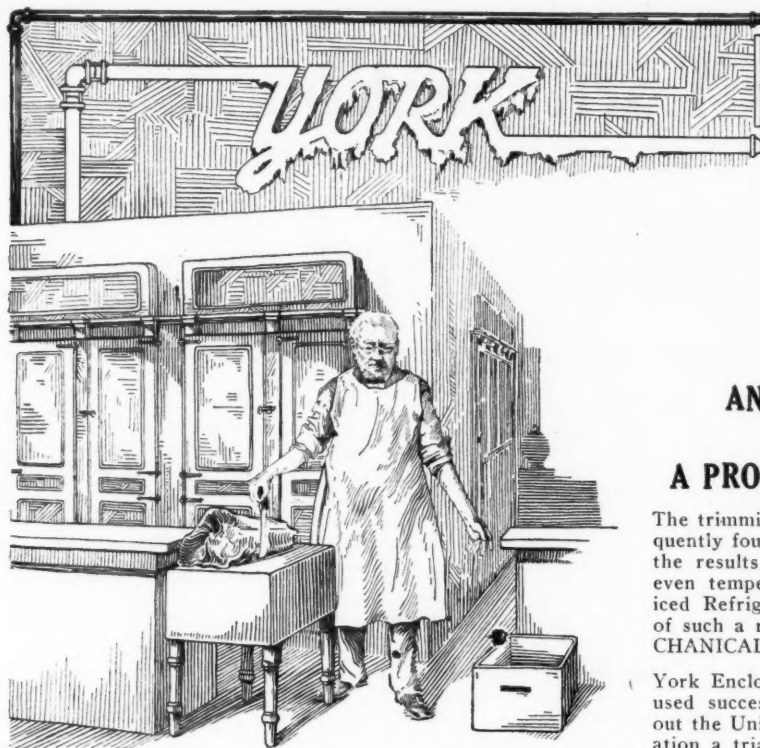
A meat market will be opened by Lang & Son in the building formerly occupied by the Krumvielde store, Maquoketa, Ia.

The Standard Meat Market, 2409 Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., was damaged by fire recently. The damage is estimated at \$500.

The Moran meat market, North Main street, Bloomington, Ill., has purchased the Gus Schaefer market on South Center street and will operate two places.

M. B. Skaggs has added the twenty-fifth store to his chain of stores in southern Idaho and Utah. The new store is located at Boise and will handle meats as well as groceries.

Adam Gendry, who has for years been associated in the meat business with his brother, Ludwig Gendry, and Charles A. Hill at Decatur, Ill., is selling out his one-third interest and will retire from business.

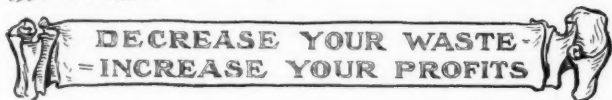


AN EMPTY SCRAP BOX is a sure sign of A PROGRESSIVE MEAT MARKET

The trimmings from tainted and slimy meats frequently found in a butcher's scrap box are usually the results of improper meat storage. The uneven temperature and the foul, damp air of an iced Refrigerator cause meats to decay. Losses of such a nature can be overcome by using MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

York Enclosed Refrigerating Machines are being used successfully by thousands of dealers throughout the United States. Give Mechanical Refrigeration a trial.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO., YORK, PA.
(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)



Baker Reed has engaged in the meat business at Star, Ida.

Frank Scharf has purchased the Knapp meat market at Marquette, Ia.

Nick Simon, Reliance, S. D., has sold out his meat and grocery business.

Armour & Co. are remodeling their building at Waco, Tex., at a cost of \$18,000.

A new meat market, known as Herman's Market, has been opened at Marysville, Cal.

The slaughter house of F. J. Rosicka, Traer, Ia., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$1,000.

The Pontiac Community, Pontiac, Mich., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Ray Henry Lisbon has purchased the meat, vegetable and fruit business from Samuel F. Scott, Lisbon, N. Y.

The Lewiston Co-operative Assn., Lewiston, Ida., will open in the meat and grocery business.

C. L. Applegate has given up his meat business at 164 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Mike Fleuker has purchased from George Henry the meat market on Pine street, Burlington, Wis.

Harry Hambridge will move his meat market from the Williams block to 10-12 Ulster avenue, Walden, N. Y.

Affeldt & Sons, Grand Rapids, Mich., have recently completed a large addition to their meat market on East Franklin avenue.

Conrad Shower and Frank Cron have opened what is to be known as the Economy Market at 60 Collinsville avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Tremont, Ill., farmers have taken preliminary steps toward the organization of a co-operative meat market. The company will incorporate for \$5,000, which has been subscribed.

The firm of H. Tremann & Sons, Springfield, Ia., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000. Incorporators: Albert Y. Langhinrichs, Joseph Bredar, Jr., and John F. Schneider.

The firm of Alfred & Dudley, who for the past two years has conducted a grocery, dry goods and meat business at 2017

Washington avenue, Cairo, Ill., have dissolved partnership. Carlos S. Dudley will continue the business.

EUROPE NEEDS HELP!

In the war devastated lands of suffering

GERMANY, AUSTRIA,

there are many who are literally starving to death. The situation is critical; they need food, and need it quickly. All right-minded Americans who want to render effective aid can do so by making use of

Fink's Selective Food Drafts

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On Our Hamburg Warehouse

Those selective food drafts enable the recipient to make his own choice from a full line of meats, lard and sausages, groceries, milk, coffee, tea, butter, eggs, rice, etc., of finest quality. **Delivery in four to five weeks in Germany and Austria guaranteed.**

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REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHICAGO

KURT BRONISCH

Rm. 603 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

New York Section

M. Rosenbach, head of the export department of Wilson & Company, Chicago, was in New York last week.

The Rutland Ice Co. of Brooklyn has been formed with a capital stock of \$100,000 to do a general ice and trucking business, with J. Schoenberger of N. 1654 Union street as the incorporator.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sale of carcass beef in New York for week ending June 19th, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 17 cents to 27 cents per pound, and averaged 24.66 cents per pound.

The First Federal Foreign Banking Association has opened offices at No. 40 Wall street, New York City, and will do a general business of foreign banking, paying particular attention to the handling of foreign credits as provided for in the Edge law.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending June 19th, 1920: Meat—Manhattan, 39,884½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,887 lbs.; Bronx, 13 lbs.; Queens, 45 lbs.; Richmond, 10 lbs.; total, 46,839½ lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 9,820 lbs.; Brooklyn, 9,845 lbs.; Bronx, 90 lbs.; total, 19,755 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 18,023 lbs.; Brooklyn, 113 lbs.; Queens, 6 lbs.; total, 18,142 lbs.

Baseball in the Packers' League continues to center the attention of the local meat trade. Last Saturday the Wilson team gave the Swift nine the second defeat it has suffered this season, by a score of 4 to 2. The New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. nine slaughtered the Nagle outfit, 11 to 3, while the Stern & Sons aggregation made another killing with the U. D. B. team as the victim by a score of 18 to 3. The standing in the league after these games was as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Stern & Sons.....	4	1	.800
Swift & Co.....	3	2	.600
Wilson & Co.....	3	2	.600
N. Y. Butchers D. M. Co.....	3	2	.600
Nagle Packing Co.....	2	3	.400
United D. B. Co.....	0	5	.000

It has become customary for the East Side slaughterers to hold joint Flag Day exercises. The celebration this year was very impressive. It was held on Monday, June 14th, between 1 and 2 p. m., in front of the Wilson & Company plant, and all the employees of the various packinghouses from 42nd street to 46th street participated. The program was as follows: Military band escorts employees from 42nd to 46th street; raising of flag by Mrs. W. A. Lynde, wife of manager of Wilson & Company; salute to flag by squad of soldiers; singing of "Star-Spangled Banner" by all; singing of "America" by Miss Poznansky, of Wilson & Company; address by W. H. Noyes, of Swift & Company; singing of "Columbia" by Mr. McCann, of Swift & Company; pledge of allegiance by all; closing remarks by Mr. Noyes; band escorts employees back to 42nd street. Mr. Sanders of the New York Veal & Mutton Co. presided and his brief remarks were received

with a great deal of enthusiasm. Mr. Noyes' address was short, but so simple and forceful that it could not fail to convey its plea for loyalty and good citizenship to every man, woman and child in the great crowd that filled First avenue from 42nd to 45th streets.

O. Feldman, district manager for Morris & Company at Philadelphia, this week received from the Chicago home office the second profit-sharing payment by the firm this year. The company invites all employees to purchase its bonds and guarantees 10 per cent return on the money invested. The gold bonds are sold to the employees on a weekly payment plan, allowing two or more years to pay, and sold at a price below the prevailing market quotation, they earn 4½ per cent interest. Five per cent of the company's earnings are also set aside each year for distribution among the employee bond-holders, and if the return does not amount to 10 per cent interest on their investment the company agrees to make up the difference from surplus. When the return is more than 10 per cent the employees reap the benefit, so by this plan they are assured a very profitable return on their investment and also have the satisfaction of being co-partners in the company.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

Eastern fresh meat trade has been irregular with demand centered principally on beef. Local strikes of railway switchmen at New York and Philadelphia interrupted temporarily the handling of

cars and caused some spasmodic trade.

With beef receipts at all markets considerably below normal, the demand at times was in excess of the supply and prices generally strong and advancing. The week's high point was reached on Thursday with quotations on good steers going up to \$31 at Boston and New York, and up to \$29 at Philadelphia. The New York market weakened late Thursday on medium and common steers, and prices declined \$1 before the close. Boston weakened Friday on all grades and closed \$1 under the week's high point. The total advance since the close of the previous week on the better grades of steer beef is \$3 to \$5.50 at Boston, \$2 to \$3 at New York, and \$1 at Philadelphia. The limited offerings on cow beef were sold at sharp and uneven advances, with the average price range about \$2 above the previous week. The light receipts of bulls were barely sufficient to create a market, some sales being made at an advance of \$5 over the previous day. The trend of kosher beef prices was generally upward and demand about equal to supply.

Although the usual price advances on lamb were made on Monday, barring New York, a general weakness followed throughout the week at other markets. Boston closing prices were \$2 to \$4 lower than Monday. After midweek conditions at Philadelphia were badly demoralized and closing prices were \$6 to \$7 lower than a week ago. New York maintained Monday's advance and made sharp gains during the week, closing \$3 to \$6 higher on all grades than the previous week.

Mutton markets were weak and unsettled at all points except New York, where closing prices show an uneven advance ranging from \$3 to \$7 on all grades.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, June 24, 1920, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice.....	\$25.00@27.00	\$31.00@....	\$.....@.....	\$.....@.....
Good.....	24.00@25.00	30.00@31.00	29.00@31.00	27.00@29.00
Medium.....	22.00@23.50	29.00@30.00	26.00@28.00	25.00@26.00
Common.....	20.00@21.50	.....@.....	24.00@26.00	22.00@25.00
COWS:				
Good.....	20.00@21.00	27.00@....	25.00@26.00@.....
Medium.....	18.00@20.00	25.00@27.00	22.00@24.00	21.00@22.00
Common.....	16.00@18.00	24.00@25.00	18.00@20.00@.....
BULLS:				
Medium.....	.....@.....	22.00@23.00@.....@.....
Common.....	12.50@13.50	20.00@21.00	.....@.....	15.00@16.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton:				
LAMB:				
Spring.....	34.00@36.00	28.00@35.00	33.00@34.00	33.00@35.00
Choice.....	32.00@33.00	.....@.....	28.00@30.00	33.00@34.00
Good.....	29.00@31.00	29.00@30.00	26.00@28.00	31.00@32.00
Medium.....	27.00@28.00	27.00@28.00	22.00@24.00	29.00@30.00
Common.....	24.00@27.00	22.00@25.00	18.00@20.00	25.00@28.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good.....	.....@.....	25.00@26.00@.....@.....
Medium.....	.....@.....	23.00@25.00@.....@.....
Common.....	.....@.....	20.00@22.00@.....@.....
MUTTON:				
Good.....	19.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@20.00	22.00@24.00
Medium.....	17.00@18.00	15.00@16.00	16.00@17.00	19.00@21.00
Common.....	15.00@17.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@14.00	16.00@18.00
Fresh Veal—				
Choice.....	23.00@25.00	.....@.....	24.00@26.00@.....
Good.....	22.00@23.00	.....@.....	23.00@24.00	20.00@23.00
Medium.....	20.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	18.00@20.00
Common.....	17.00@20.00	17.00@20.00	18.00@19.00	15.00@18.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10-lb. average.....	28.00@30.00	27.00@29.00	29.00@31.00	29.00@31.00
10-12-lb. average.....	27.00@28.00	26.00@27.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@29.00
12-14-lb. average.....	25.00@26.00	23.00@25.00	25.00@27.00	25.00@27.00
14-lb. over.....	23.00@24.00	20.00@23.00	23.00@25.00	20.00@24.00
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned.....	20.00@22.00	.....@.....	21.00@23.00	21.00@22.00
PICNICS:				
4-6-lb. average.....	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	.....@.....	20.00@22.00
6-8-lb. average.....	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00@.....@.....
8-lb. over.....	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00@.....@.....
BUTTS:				
Boneless.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	28.00@29.00@.....
Boston style.....	22.00@23.00	.....@.....	23.00@25.00	22.00@24.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

AMERICAN BEAUTY Hams - Bacon - Lard

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E. KAHN'S SONS CO.

Beef & Pork Packers

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General Offices

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

WHOLESALE PRICES IN MAY.

The general level of wholesale prices in May was slightly above the level of the preceding month, according to information collected in representative markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. Measured by changes in the bureau's weighted index number, in which each commodity has an influence commensurate with its importance in the country's markets, the increase was a little over 2½ per cent.

The group of fuel and lighting materials again furnished the most notable example of price increase, due mainly to the recent sharp advance in both hard and soft coal and coke. The index number for this group rose from 213 in April to 235 in May, an increase of over 10 per cent. Food followed next with an increase of 6¼ per cent, due to increases in both raw and granulated sugar, flour, meal, fruits, and potatoes. On the other hand, substantial decreases were reported. Among the important articles averaging less in price were cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, calfskins and leather.

As measured by changes in the index numbers for the 12 months from May, 1919, to May, 1920, farm products increased 1.7 per cent in price, food 34 per cent, and cloths and clothing 52.2 per cent. During the same time fuel and lighting increased 40.7 per cent, metals and metal products 27 per cent, and lumber and building materials 107.9 per cent in price. Chemicals and drugs increased 20.1 per cent, house furnishing goods 56.2 per cent, and miscellaneous commodities 15.5 per cent.

BRITISH COLD STORAGE PLANTS.

In answer to an urgent appeal of the British Food Controller for more cold storage accommodation to suit the needs of the United Kingdom, the Union Cold Storage Company has built at Alexandra Dock, Liverpool, the largest and most up-to-date cold storage plant in England. The first section, which was opened last August, has a capacity for the storage of 11,000 tons of foodstuffs. Upon completion, in a few months' time, the entire plant will have a capacity of over 3,000,000 cubic feet and will be capable of accommodating approximately 30,000 tons of meat, fish, poultry, game, eggs, butter, cheese and other commodities.

For PERFECT REFRIGERATION



"THE WORLD OVER"

Install the BAKER SYSTEM

Here Is What Mr. Breckenmaker of Cumberland, Iowa, Says of His Machine

"I have just started my machine for another season's run and am more than pleased with my investment. I saved over \$200.00 on my ice bill last year besides getting rid of the muss and slop around the shop—the box is as sweet and clean now as can be. It is a pleasure for the butcher who has used ice for 15 years to go into a box that is mechanically cooled.

The average butcher will use at least 55 tons of ice a season—at \$7.00 per ton equal to \$385.00 per year. Figure this on a ten-year basis for I am figuring the machine the same. That would make his ice cost him in ten years \$3,850.00 and nothing left. The cost of running the machine using city water at 70c per thousand gallons, while water pumped from a well would be much cheaper, but take the city water at that high figure, and the cost of running the machine for a period of ten years will not exceed \$2,000.00. You have saved \$1,850.00 and have the machine left, so the machine has paid for itself and is ready to go on doing business. It is just like this with me—if I had to run a market and use ice, I would not run the market."

Write for Bulletin
No. 42-D
IT'S FREE

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OMAHA NEBRASKA

GEORGE KERN, Inc. WHOLESALE PROVISIONERS

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Dressed beef, pork, mutton and veal.

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WHOLESALE SLAUGHTERERS OF

CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP AND CALVES
MEAT PACKERS and PROVISION DEALERS

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

ALLENTOWN, PA.

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ASK FOR THE Celebrated Diamond A. H. M. Brand

Hams, Bacon and Lard Known Since 1873 BRIDGEPORT, PA.

THE MARION PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers — Sausage Manufacturers

Dressed Hogs in Car Lots Our Specialty

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CORN BELT PACKING CO.

DUBUQUE, IOWA

HAMS

BACON

LARD

"Pure Foods of Flavor"

Cable
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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to prime.....	12	@18
Heifers, good to choice.....	@	
Cows, common to choice.....	3.50	@12.00
Bulls, common to choice.....	8.00	@14.00

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	16.50	@16.75
Calves, veals, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	15.25	@16.25
Calves, veals, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	15.00	@15.00
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	10.00	@12.00
Calves, veals, small, per 100 lbs.....	10.00	@11.50
Calves, skim milk, per 100 lbs.....	9.00	@10.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, prime, per 100 lbs.....	18.25	@18.50
Spring lambs, com. to good, 100 lbs.....	14.00	@18.00
Sheep, wethers, per 100 lbs.....	10.00	@10.50
Sheep, ewes, prime, per 100 lbs.....	9.25	@9.50
Sheep, com. to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.50	@9.00
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50	@6.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@16.00
Hogs, medium.....	@16.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@16.50
Pigs.....	@15.00
Roughs.....	@13.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	28	@29
Choice native, light.....	28	@29
Native, common to fair.....	26	@27

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	26	@27
Choice native, light.....	27	@28
Native, common to fair.....	25	@26
Choice Western, heavy.....	24	@25
Choice Western, light.....	23	@24
Common to fair, Texas.....	22	@23
Good to choice heifers.....	26	@27
Common to fair heifers.....	23	@24
Choice cows.....	21	@22
Common to fair cows.....	19	@20
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	16 1/2	@17 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@31	@36
No. 2 ribs.....	@23	@35
No. 3 ribs.....	@19	@34
No. 1 loins.....	@40	@45
No. 2 loins.....	@26	@43
No. 3 loins.....	@18	@40
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	34	@35
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	32	@33
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	31	@32
No. 1 rounds.....	@26	@29
No. 2 rounds.....	@20	@28
No. 3 rounds.....	@15	@27
No. 1 chucks.....	@22	@24
No. 2 chucks.....	@13	@23
No. 3 chucks.....	@8	@22

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@28
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	@26
Western calves, fair to good.....	@24
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@18

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@20 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@20 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@21 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@21 1/2
Pigs.....	@21 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	@38
Lambs, choice.....	@36
Sheep, choice.....	@24
Sheep, medium to good.....	@24
Sheep, culls.....	@16

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	37	@38
Smoked hams, 12@14 lb. avg.....	36	@37
Smoked picnic, light.....	24	@25
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	22	@23
Smoked shoulders.....	23	@24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48	@52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35	@36
Dried beef sets.....	45	@52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	36	@38

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	26	@34
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	25	@32
Frozen pork loins.....	24	@30
Fresh pork tenderloins.....		@60
Frozen pork tenderloins.....		@60
Shoulders, city.....		@24
Shoulders, Western.....		@23
Butts, regular, fresh, Western.....		@25
Butts, regular, fresh city.....		@27
Butts, boneless, frozen.....		@30 1/2
Fresh hams, city.....		@36
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....		@22

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs.....	135.00	@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00	@145.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	85.00	@95.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	85.00	@95.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	125.00	@135.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00	@160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 in. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00	@300.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 in. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00	@225.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 in. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00	@175.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@42c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@32c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues, untrimmed.....	@30c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@18c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@18c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@10c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@20c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@65c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@23c.	a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	7
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@...
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.55
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@.95
Hog, free of salt, ten. or blis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@26
Hog bones, export.....	@17
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@25
Beef humps, f. o. b. New York.....	@21
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@8 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.10
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	26	29
Pepper, Sing., black.....	16	19
Pepper, red.....	25	31
Allspice.....	9	12
Cinnamon.....	20	24
Coriander.....	5	7 1/2
Cloves.....	48	53
Ginger.....	20	25
Mace.....	45	50

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, blis.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, blis.....	@15
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y., carloads, blis. or sacks.....	@ 5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 5 3/4
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 6 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.	

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.35
No. 2 skins.....	@.32
No. 3 skins.....	@.15
Branded skins.....	@.25
Ticky skins.....	@.25
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.35
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.31
No. 1, 9 1/2@12 1/2 lbs.....	@4.00
No. 2, 9 1/2@12 1/2 lbs.....	@3.80
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2@12 1/2 lbs.....	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2@12 1/2 lbs.....	@3.60
Branded skins, 9 1/2@12 1/2 lbs.....	@2.85
Ticky skins, 9 1/2@12 1/2 lbs.....	@2.85
No. 1, 12 1/2@14 lbs.....	@4.75
No. 2, 12 1/2@14 lbs.....	@4.50
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2@14 lbs.....	@4.50
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2@14 lbs.....	@4.25
No. 1 kip, 14@18 lbs.....	@4.90
No. 2 kips, 14@18 lbs.....	@4.75
No. 1 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@4.75
No. 2 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@4.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@5.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@5.25
Branded kips.....	@4.25
Heavy branded kips.....	@4.25
Ticky kips.....	@3.75
Heavy ticky kips.....	@4.25
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@42
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@42
Western, 36 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@40
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@35
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, milk fed, barrels.....	@39
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
W'n, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@41
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@41
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@39
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@37
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@33
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31

Fowls—Fresh—Ice—Barrels.

Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@39
Western, dry picked, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@39
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@39
Western, dry picked, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@37
W'n, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@31
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or blis.	
Western, dry picked, No. 1, lb.....	@25
Western, scalded.....	@24
Ducks—	
Long Island, spring, lb.....	@35
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@9.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@8.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@7.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.50 @6.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	4.25 @4.50
Dark, per dozen.....	3.00 @
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50 @2.00

FROZEN—1919 PACK

Turkeys—	
Western.....	@55
Texas.....	@54
Old toms.....	@53
Broilers—	
Milk fed, 16 lbs. and under to doz.....	@56
Milk fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@53
Milk fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	@46
Corn fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@52
Corn fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	@40
Chickens—	
Milk fed, 31 to 66 lbs. to dozen.....	@40
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@40
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@41
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to dozen.....	@43
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	@43
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to dozen.....	@37
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@37
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@37
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to dozen.....	@41
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to dozen.....	@41
Capons—	
Western, 7 lbs. and over.....	@57
Western, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs.....	@52
Ducks and Geese—	
Western, 4 1/2 lbs. and over.....	@34
Western, 4 lbs. and under.....	@32
Geese, Western, fancy.....	@29
Geese, Western, fair to good.....	@27

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express.....	@37
Broilers, colored, via express.....	@37
Broilers, white, leghorn, via express.....	@37
Old roosters, via freight.....	@22
Turkeys, via freight.....	@25
Ducks, Western, via freight.....	@25
Ducks, Long Island, broilers.....	@32
Geese, Western, via freight.....	@20
Pigeons, per pair, via freight or express.....	@60
Guineas, per pair.....	1.20 @1.25

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	58	@58 1/2
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	58 1/2	@59 1/2
Creamery, firsts.....	55 1/2	@57
Creamery, seconds.....	47	@52
Creamery, lower grades.....	45	@46

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	48	@49
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	45	@47 1/2
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	42	@45
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	30	@40
Fresh gath., checks, good to choice, dry.....	32	@35
Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1.....	35	@35 1/2

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

Basis New York Delivery.	
Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@53.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@8.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	3.85 @3.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	8.00 and 10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	7.50 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.	8.00 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

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Established for over fifty years, during which time we have gained an enviable reputation.

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Modern ideas, and only the best of those, in supreme construction.

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This is a Confidence earned through downright trustworthiness, competence and aggressiveness.

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CORRUGATED Dryer*

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SOLICITED

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.



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BRAND
REGISTERED

HIGH TEST CANNED MEATS

EXPORTERS

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WE HAVE BUILT OUR REPUTATION ON:—QUALITY AND PRICE.

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HORMEL'S *Dairy Brand* Geo. A. Hormel & Co. PORK PACKERS

AUSTIN, MINNESOTA

Hams, Bacon and Lard

Full Line of Summer Sausage

FRESH PORK AND PROVISIONS

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Makers of Fine Sausages

ST. LOUIS

Our Sausages are made from selected meats and spices of the finest quality. NUFF SED.

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Union Stock Yards,
Chicago, Ill.

"Over the Top Brand"

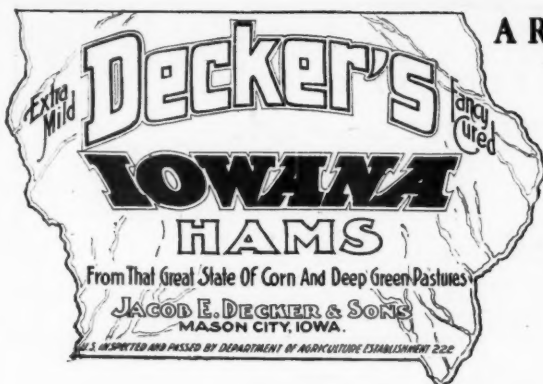
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SAUSAGE MEATS

All English Cuts

BACON HAMS
REFINED LARD

SINGED WILTSHIRES OUR SPECIALTY



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MASON CITY IOWA

Established 1893

GUGGENHEIM BROS.

Establishment 770

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Boneless Beef Cuts

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PRODUCERS of PURITAN Hams—Bacon—Lard. "The Taste Tells"

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BOYD, LUNHAM & CO.

1919

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MISTLETOE—WHITE ROSEBUD—KO-KO

and other brands of

Oleomargarine

Let us refer you to some of them—they can tell you interesting things about the possibilities of our line.

The G. H. Hammond Co.

Chicago, Ill.



WORTHINGTON SINGLE AIR PUMP WITH JET CONDENSER ADAPTED TO THE PARTICULAR SERVICE CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN THE PACKING HOUSE.

After the Filter Press has done its work

WORTHINGTON is vitally concerned that the processes inaugurated in the filter press shall be completed efficiently and economically.

For vacuum work in packing houses, Worthington offers a single air pump with jet condenser. This apparatus is up to the same high standard of construction and performance for which all Worthington condensing machinery is noted.

The economical efficiency with which this vacuum pump serves, is representative of the whole Worthington line and is the reason why "Worthington since 1840" is the world's standard for pumps and pumping machinery.

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Executive Offices: 115 Broadway, New York City
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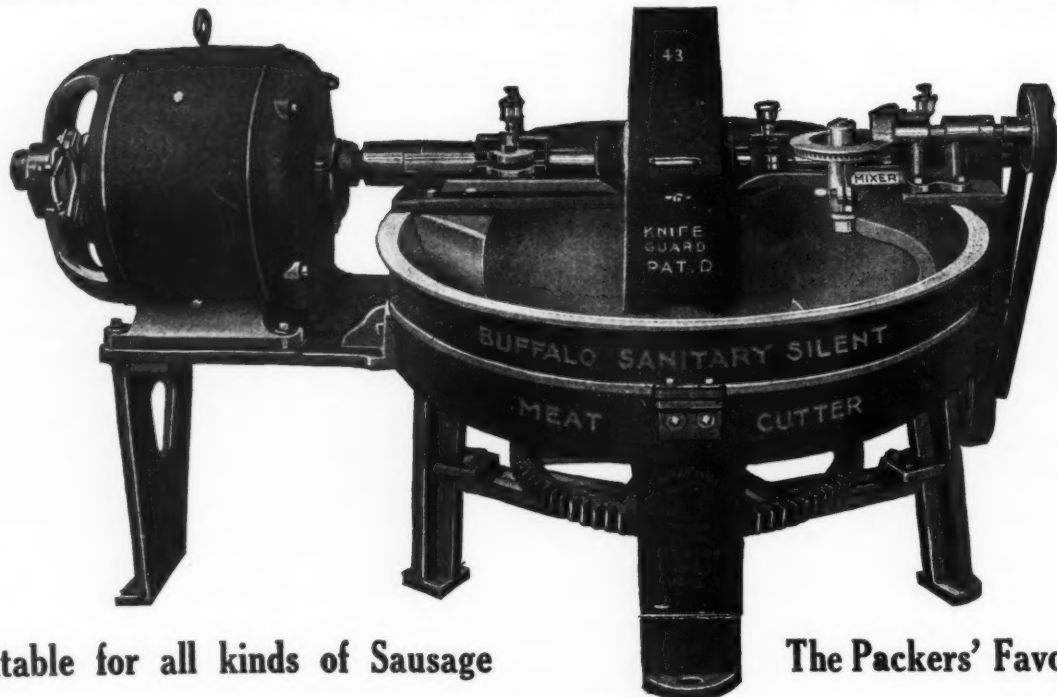
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Laidlaw Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Saw-Holly Works
Buffalo, N. Y.



The World's Greatest Meat Cutter—The "BUFFALO" Silent

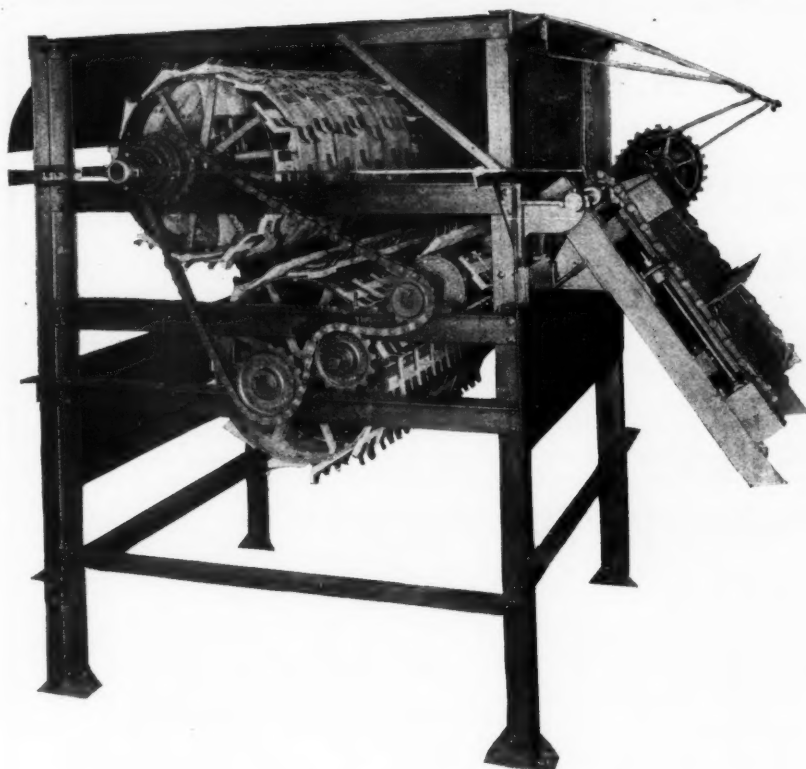


Suitable for all kinds of Sausage

The Packers' Favorite

Send for Mixer and Stuffer catalogue.

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO., 50 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.



ANCO

Flexible Wheel Hog Dehairing Machine

Patent Applied For

Capacity:
300 to 400 Hogs per Hour

In presenting to the slaughtering world our latest machine, we wish to call attention to the fact that we were the first to make successful Flexible Hog Dehairing Machines. We are manufacturing five different types of these machines, which are in use to such an extent that it is safe to say 70% of all hogs slaughtered and cleaned by machinery are dehaired by our machines.

Our machines of large capacities are recognized the world over as being the only satisfactory machines in existence, and today every packer in the United States slaughtering more than 500 hogs per hour is using these machines. We feel that we can, therefore, with confidence, announce our latest development. We have behind us the experience of many years, and our different types of dehairing machines have held the field for fifteen years, but we have never relaxed our efforts in striving for a still higher degree of perfection.

This new machine is the simplest machine of large capacity that we have yet offered. The hogs are fed out of the scalding tub and into the machine, and as many as six carcasses are cleaned at one time, with the use of only 15 H. P. The hogs while being cleaned are in plain view, and when finished the upper wheel is stopped by means of a clutch and shifting lever, and the hogs deposited on the bench. The heads, bodies and feet are perfectly cleaned and polished and no further hand scraping is necessary.

We GUARANTEE THE COST OF MAINTENANCE to be LOWER than any machine ever built. All parts are accessible and easy to take care of. No Noise, No Vibration.

Floor space, 8-ft x 9-ft. Height above scalding tub, 4-ft. Total shipping weight, 12,000 pounds.

We have developed this machine by experiments extending over two years, and we have lately installed one in the plant of the INGERSOLL PACKING COMPANY, Ingersoll, Ontario, and one in the plant of LOUIS PFAELZER & SONS, Chicago. We are also installing one at the present time in MORRIS & COMPANY'S Chicago plant.

THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL COMPANY

Manufacturers

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

THE "BOSS" LEAD AND BEAT THEM ALL!



**"BOSS"
SUPER-
SIX
BAR,
STAR,
SHORT
BELT
SCRAP-
ERS**

You see this east, you see this west,
The **"BOSS" Machines** clean hogs the best
You find them north, you find them south,
All hair and scurf they're taking out.

The above heading used in a recent circular was corrected by Mr. C. A. Aldrich, of the Morton-Gregson Co., Nebraska City, Nebr., who uses a **"BOSS" Twin U Hog Dehairer** of the **largest type**, as follows:

"The hogs are clean from north to south,
No hair or scurf, from tail to mouth."

The "BOSS" Dehairers

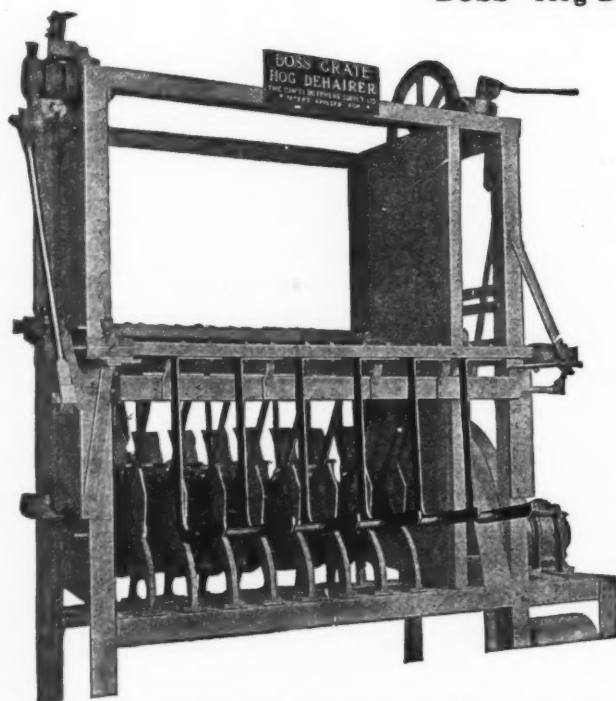
are simplest, fastest and most economical for cleaning hogs clean. The best proof of this is the copying of Short Belt Scrapers and other **"BOSS"** Features by the Beater Machine men.

BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS!

They are more complicated and costly, also make you liable for royalty.

READ! READ! READ!

What a small packer has to say about installation of **"BOSS" Hog Dehairing and Hoisting Machines:**



Short belt scrapers revolving between the bars clean, turn, move and forward the hogs. Simple, but efficient.

The Gem City Packing Company

W. H. ADLERBERGER, PRES. UNION STOCK YARDS
B. C. DILL, VICE-PRES.
Dayton, Ohio

May 6, 1920

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

We wish to acknowledge the perfect satisfaction given us by the use of your **"BOSS" Jr. Jerkless Hog Hoist** and **"BOSS" Grate Hog Dehairing Machine**. Our employees are pleased and our customers are better satisfied with our products, so that this new **"BOSS" Machinery** is the very best investment we have ever made.

At first we considered the cost of this machinery and necessary changes in our building to install the same, as beyond our means, but since we have it the returns are worth all the money we spent.

Yours very truly,

J. L. Linn

The Gem City Packing Co.
By *Oscar L. Renner*

THE CINCINNATI BUTCHERS' SUPPLY CO.
Patentees and Manufacturers
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Get More Out of Your Lard!



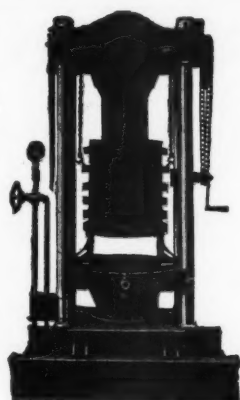
The Anderson Expeller

By using the ANDERSON EXPELLER for pressing the cracklings from a steam-jacketed kettle as MUCH LARD can be obtained as by the steam-rendering process, and in addition

ALL THE LARD IS KETTLE RENDERED

The ANDERSON EXPELLER will obtain
25% to 35% Grease
from hydraulic pressed cracklings.

Manufactured by **THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio**



Extra Pressure means Extra Profits

Why leave high priced lard in your cracklings when its easy to get all the pressable lard with improved equipment.

H-P-M HYDRAULIC

are the heavy pressure, quick acting type of presses that insure the utmost percentage of extraction.

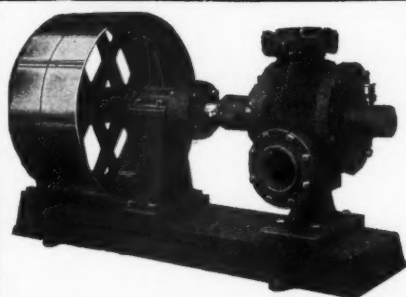
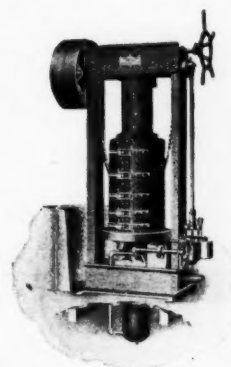
Fully illustrated catalogs on request.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.
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**FOR PUMPING OILS, TALLOW, LARD,
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Hold the World's Record for
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Send Us Your Specifications

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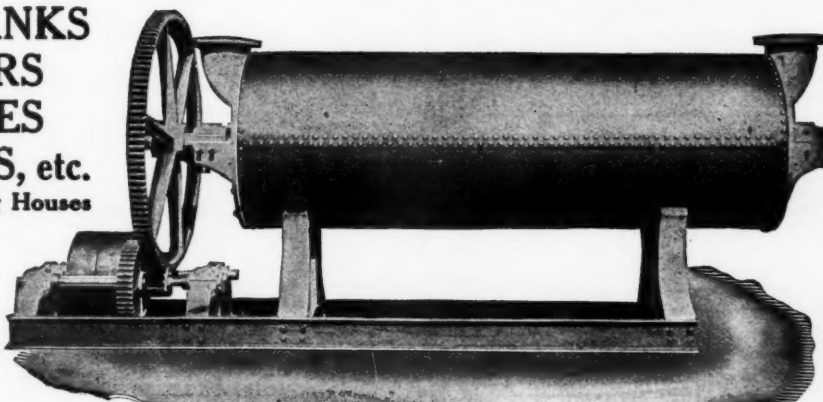
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BOILERS, TANKS, etc.**

In use by all Leading Packing Houses
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WORKS, Inc.**
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3 ft.—3 ft. 6 in.—4 ft.—5 ft. Dia.



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BELL'S
Patent Parchment Lined
SAUSAGE
BAGS
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(ROCK)

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Importers, Exporters and Cleaners of Sausage Casings. A large stock of all kinds of casings constantly on hand

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The profits made by Fat Peddlers and other Dealers are saved to you by ownership of our
BROOKLYN COLLECTIONS ONLY Participating Certificates

A SQUARE DEAL TO ALL

REX BRAND*The King of Nitrates*Complies with
B. A. I. Requirements**Double Refined
Nitrate of Soda & Saltpeter**Write for Prices
Immediate Deliveries**Stauffer Chemical Co.**
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Manufactured and Refined by

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San Francisco, California**PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.****PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY****LOUIS PFAELZER & SONS**

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

SHIPPERS OF STRAIGHT AND MIXED CARLOADS OF BEEF AND PROVISIONS

SUN BRAND PRODUCTS

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Sanitary Rendering and Drying Tanks - Cookers, Dryers, Vacuum Pumps

H. HUNTON & CO.

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Quality the highest, always uniform**HOUSE OF A. SILZ**Purveyors of Foreign and Domestic
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MERIT Brand
*Meat Products*Hams, Bacon, Lard, Sausage
Fresh and Canned Meats and By-Products**Western
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INC.Provisions and Canned Specialties
Fancy Sausages for All Nations

336 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK

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**CHAS. F. GARRIGUES
COMPANY**54 WALL STREET
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of Philadelphia
CONSIGNEES**S. M. BUCKLEY & CO.**
Fresh Meats and Provisions

122-124 N. DELAWARE AVE.

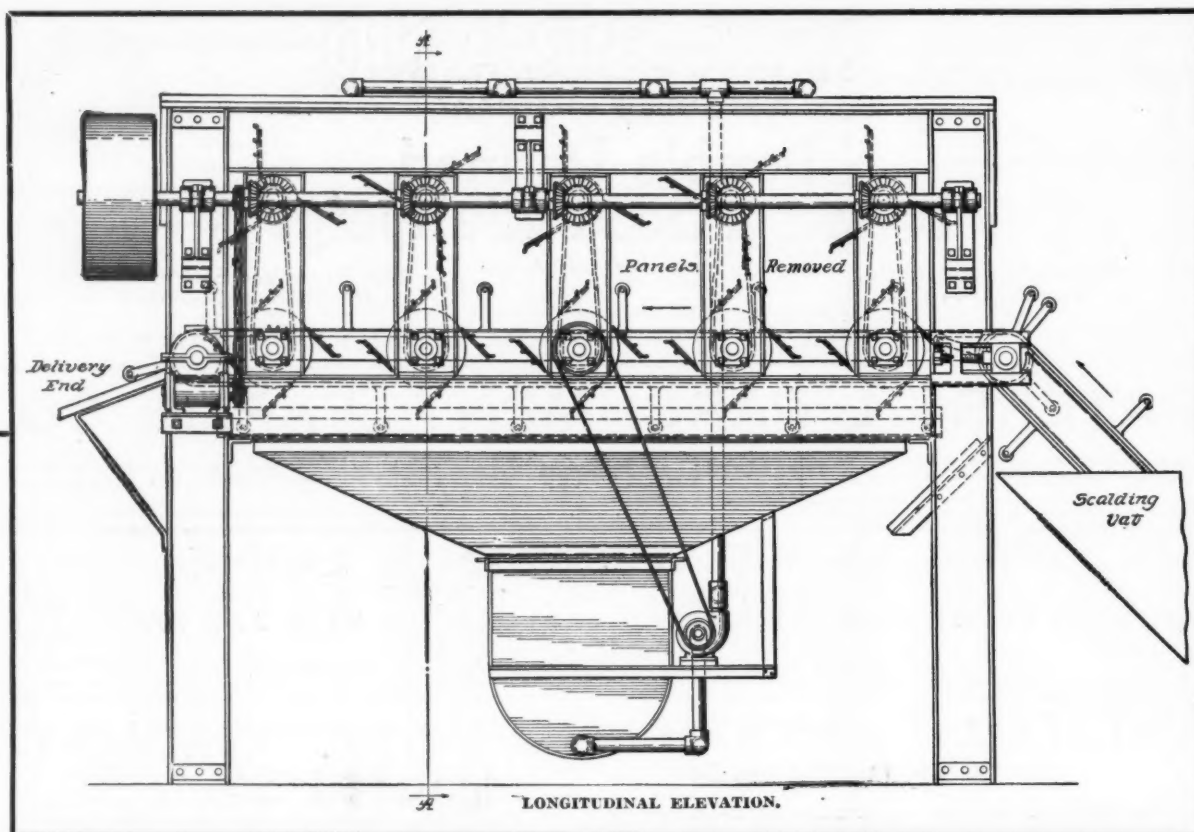
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Rail Road Sidings
Cooler Facilities

BROKERS

CROSS CODE

Packing House Since 1875
Since 1875 **By-Products**



THE KRAMER HOG DE-HAIRING MACHINES

The modern hog killing floor to save time and labor is equipped with a conveyor system of moving top table to receive hogs from scraper, a conveyor viscera table, a conveyor separating table, a conveyor dressing rail, and other timed automatic devices.

"THE MISSING LINK" to the chain of uniform operation is now supplied by The Kramer Hog De-Hairer with its **"SECTIONAL AND TIMED CONVEYOR,"** thus completing the progressive conveyor stages of a hog killing arrangement.

THE MACHINE AVOIDS—Using hooks, exposing sinews, dropping hogs, manipulating levers or clutches, intermittent or gravity delivery of hogs in bunches, and other irregularities.

Every requirement is engineered into this machine for durability, economy and efficiency.

De-hairs, removes scurf and cleans perfectly the bodies, heads and feet of the hogs.

BUILT IN ALL SIZES—100 TO 1,000 HOGS PER HOUR

U. S. Patents No. 1,249,776—No. 1,325,893—No. 1,336,524

Hog Killing Floors Completely Equipped by

L. A. KRAMER

5332 Hyde Park Boulevard

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Why Do the Big Advertisers "Hook 'er to the Biler?"

Brains, brother. That is the answer.

No two-for-cent man ever spent big sums for printer's ink for business building.

You got to have two things to be a successful advertiser.

Faith and Vision.

Or as the Apostle Paul put it, the "Patience of Hope."

So such concerns as Quaker Oats, Heinz 57 Varieties, Wrigley Chewing Gum, Du Ponts, Ivory Soap, Bon Ami Soap, Swift

& Co., Standard Oil, Larkin Co., Packard Auto, John Wanamaker, Sears Roebuck, American Radiator, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Firestone.

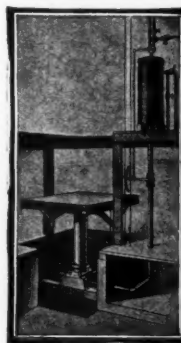
And hundreds more are installing Ridgway elevators.

Why, bless your heart, we could fill the page.

And in the face of such evidence will you put in your factory (if you have steam) any other elevator until you find out why the "Big Get There" fellows all

"HOOK 'ER TO THE BILER"

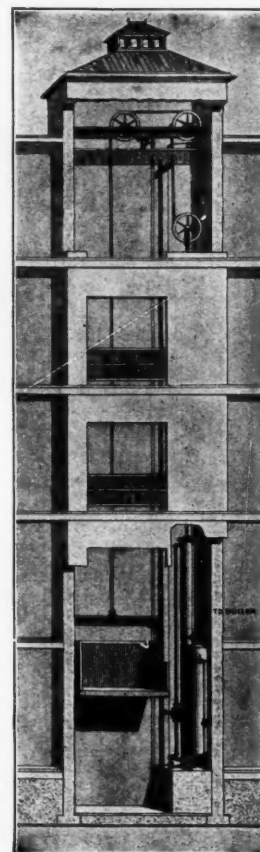
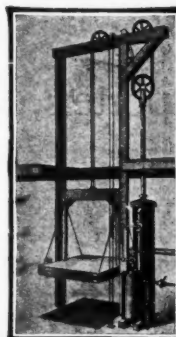
CRAIG RIDGWAY & SON CO., Coatesville, Pa.
ELEVATOR MAKERS TO FOLKS WHO KNOW



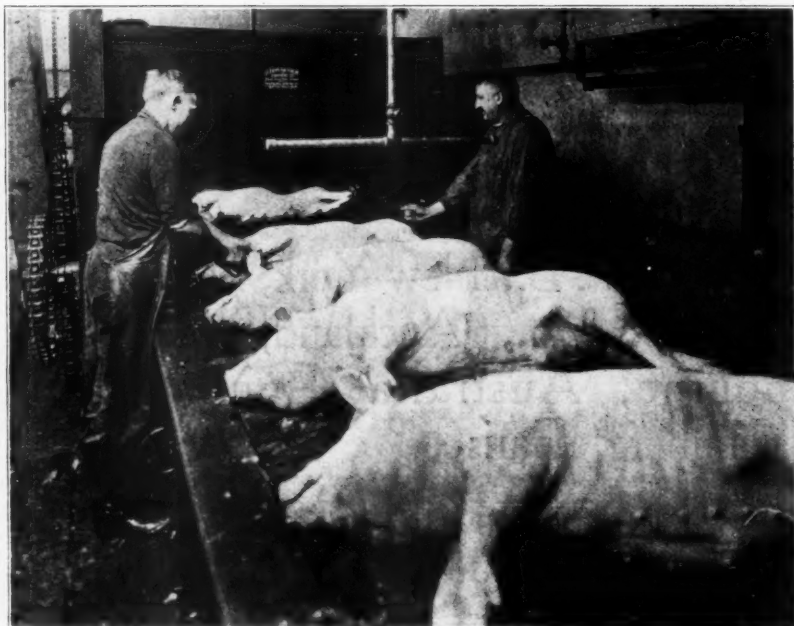
Direct Acting

Over 2,000 in
Daily Use

Double Geared



Hog Dehairing and Polishing Revolutionized



Picture of John A. Gebeloin's Plant, Baltimore, Md., showing results.
Write them as to results.

Capacity up to 200 per hour, *any size* pig or weight hog with less hand labor.

Floor space, 4'-6" long only. 98% Toe Nails removed.

GUARANTEE—Greater capacity and better results at less beater expense than absolutely any other machine on the market. We are willing to back this guarantee to limit. Put machine against machine and let best machine stay in your plant.

**Packers Machinery
and
Equipment Co.**

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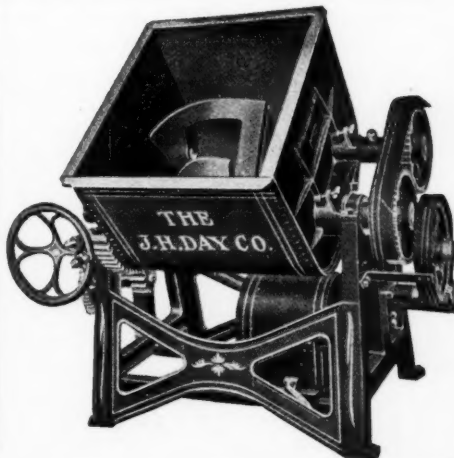
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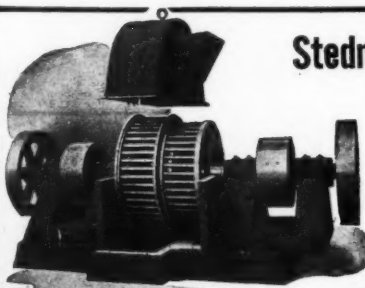
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A —A. B. C. Transit Refrigerator Co.	30	G —Gardner & Lindberg	48	P —Pacific Coast Borax Co.	54
Adrian Knitting Co.	30	Garrigues Co., Chas. F.	13	Packers' Architectural & Engineering Co.	38
Airoblast Corporation	9	Gibson & Co., R. K.	38	Packers' Machinery & Equipment Co.	15
Allbright-Nell Co.	9	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	Paterson Parchment Paper Co.	13
Allied Packers, Inc.	47	Greenwald Packing Co.	18	Peters Co., Inc., C. B.	25
American By-Products Machinery Co.	56	Guggenheim Bros.	7	Peyton Packing Co.	48
American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.	29	H —Hale Co., H. P.	52	Pfaffelzer & Son, Inc., Louis.	13
Anders & Reimers	40	Ham Boiler Corporation	—	Pioneer Box Co.	37
Anderson Co., The V. D.	11	Hammer & Tank Co.	5	Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co.	49
Arbogast & Bastian Co.	45	Hamlin & Morrison	56	Platt & Co., Inc.	54
Aspegren & Co.	27	Hammond & Co., G. H.	7	Poels & Brewster, Inc.	52
Atlas Box Co.	—	Hardwood Package Co.	56	Portland Cement Association	—
Auth Provision Co., N.	12	Hardy, W. C.	38	Powers Regulator Co., The	23
B —Baker Ice Machine Co., Inc.	45	Hately Bros. Co.	49	Price & Co., E. C.	—
Bartlett & Snow Co., C. O.	56	Heekin Can Co.	—	Procter & Gamble	28
Battelle & Renwick	1	Heil Packing Co.	6	Purity Packing Co.	6
Beckstein & Co.	12	Henschlein & McLaren	38	R —Radous, P.	52
Bell Co., Wm. G.	12	Hoffman Co., Inc., J. S.	6	Rath Packing Co.	49
Benjamin, A. H.	51	Hoffman's Sons Co., The John	50	Redfield Mechanical Co.	1
Berg & Beard Mfg. Co.	45	Hornel & Son, Geo. A.	6	Renke Trading Co.	52
Birmingham Packing Co.	45	Horn & Supply Co., The	12	Ridgway & Co., Craig	15
Blum, I.	48	Hottmann Machine Co.	—	Rogers, F. C.	22
Borchmann & Stoffregen	12	Huntton & Co., H.	13	Ross-Gould	54
Borick, Frank V.	52	Hutwelker & Briggs Co.	51	S —St. Louis Independent Packing Co.	50
Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Henry	35	Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co., The	11	San Francisco Salt Refinery	13
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	7	I —Independent Butchers' Supply Co.	12	Sauer Co., The C. F.	—
Brand & Son, M.	12	Independent Packing Co.	49	Schludberg & Son Co., The Wm.	50
Brandt, Charles	48	Indianapolis Abattoir Co.	6	Selden Motor Corporation	—
Brecht Co., The	48	International Oxygen Co.	56	Shaffer Co., Jacob C.	50
Brennan Packing Co.	48	International Provision Co.	48	Sieck & Drucker	28
Brooks Engineering Co., C. L.	40	J —Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.	35	Siegel-Hechinger P. & P. Co.	48
Brown & Co., Rogers	26	Johnson, W. B.	54	Silz, Inc., A.	13
Buckeye Dryer Co.	—	Jones & Lamb Co.	22	Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.	51
Buckle, S. M. & Co.	13	K —Kahn's Sons Co., The E.	45	Smith Cooperage, H.	56
C —Caldwell & Son Co., H. W.	—	Kern, Inc., Geo.	45	Smith, Harwood R. & Co.	52
Canada Casing Co.	16	Kingan & Co.	48	Smith's Sons Co., John E.	8
Cape Fear Packing Co.	49	Kley, P. A.	56	Springfield Provision Co.	48
Carter, Fred B.	52	Kohn, Emil, Inc.	32	Squire & Co., John P.	48
Chatillon & Sons, John	22	Kramer, L. A.	14	Stadler Engineering Co., The	38
Chemical & Engineering Co.	1	Krause Casing Co.	12	Stahl, Otto	50
Chicago Packing Co.	39	Krey Packing Co.	49	Standard Casing Co., The	12
Cincinnati Abattoir Co.	51	Kurdle Co., Thos. J.	50	Star Brass Works	—
Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.	10	L —Langton Brokerage Co.	52	Stedman's Foundry & Machine Works.	54
Cincinnati Refrigerating Machinery Co.	51	Law & Co., Inc.	28	Stern & Sons, Joseph	48
Comstock, C. B.	38	Levi & Co., Berth	—	Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co., The	54
Consolidated Dressed Beef Co.	49	Libby, McNeill & Libby	34	Stilling-Anderson, Inc.	13
Consolidated Rendering Co.	48	Livezey, John R.	34	Sudler, Oscar M.	52
Corkran, Hill & Co.	6	Loeffler Provision Co., Inc., A.	50	Swenson Evaporator Co.	20
Corn Belt Packing Co.	45	Louisville Rendering Co.	52	Swift & Co.	4
Cudahy Packing Co.	7	M —March Packing Co., A. H.	45	T —Tabor Pump Co.	11
D —Danahy Packing Co.	48	Marion Packing Co.	45	Tanglefoot	54
Dashe & Barnett	38	Mayer & Co., Oscar F.	51	Technical Products Co., Inc.	30
Day, J. H.	53	Meat & Co.	56	Thomas-Allbright Co.	—
Decker & Sons, Jacob E.	7	Mechanical Mfg. Co.	3	Thomson & Taylor Spice Co.	12
Deering & Sons, Inc., C.	47	Meier & Son, B.	51	U —Union Insulating Co.	34
Dold Packing Co., The Jacob	50	Mid-West Box Co.	1	United Chemical & Organic Products Co.	22
Dougherty, E.	56	Mitsui & Co.	29	United Cork Co.	34
Dunlevy Packing Co.	47	Monroe, Leon & Tees, Inc.	29	United Dressed Beef Co.	6
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.	56	Morrell & Co., John	51	V —Van Idestine & Son, F. A.	12
Dyer, Arthur	52	Morris & Co.	1-37	Vogt & Sons, F. G.	49
E —Early & Moore, Inc.	12	Morris Brokerage Co.	52	Vulcan Iron Works, Inc.	11
East Side Packing Co.	49	Morrison, Wm. G.	13	W —Wannenwetsch & Co., C. H. A.	22
Equity Co-operative Packing Co.	49	Myles Salt Co.	12	Western Packing & Provision Co.	6
Ettlinger & Co., M.	12	N —Nagle Packing Co.	49	Western Sausage & Provision Co.	13
F —Farmers' Terminal Packing Co.	13	National Bank of Commerce in New York	—	Whitaker-Glesner Co.	54
Federal Motor Truck Co.	—	National Box Co.	—	White Co.	—
Felin & Co., John J.	7	New York Butchers' Supply Co.	12	Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.	39
Fink, A., & Sons Food Co.	43	North Packing & Provision Co.	51	Willson & Co.	36
Finn, Terry M.	52	O —Oceanic Cheese & Sausage Co., Inc.	51	Worthington Pump & Machinery Co.	8
Fleming, Hermon A.	52	Omaha Packing Co.	55	Wynantskill Mfg. Co.	40
Fort Worth Laboratories	54	Oppenheimer Casing Co.	12	Wynne, Oliver	52
Francesconi & Co., J. C.	52	Oppenheimer Co., S.	12	Y —York Manufacturing Co.	43
Frick Company	34	Otteneimer Bros.	52	Z —Zaun, H. C.	52
Fridley Commission Co., Inc.	32	Owens-Dunn Co.	52		

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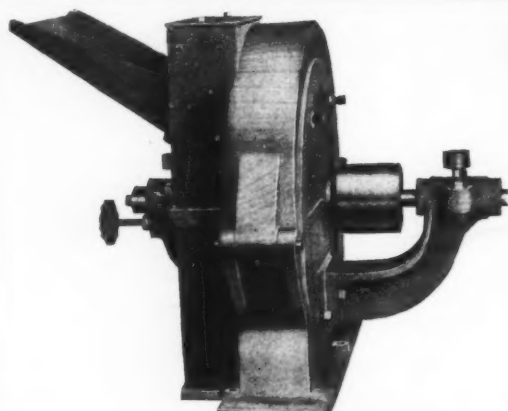


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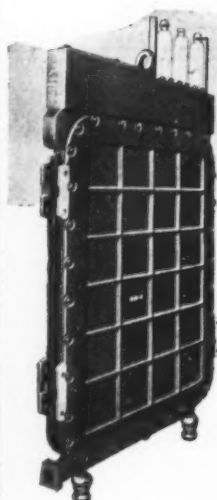
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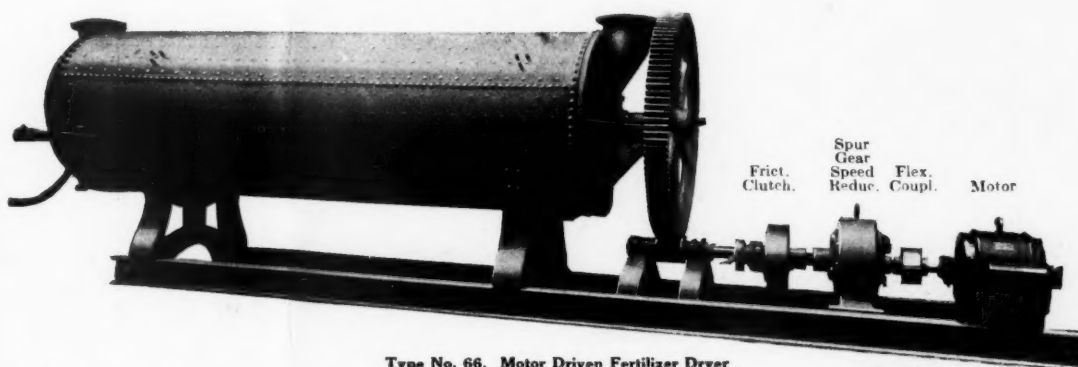
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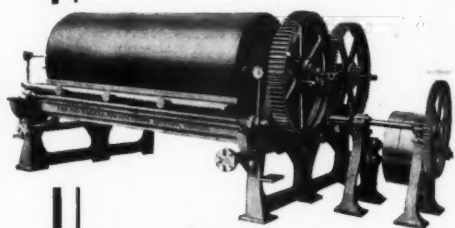


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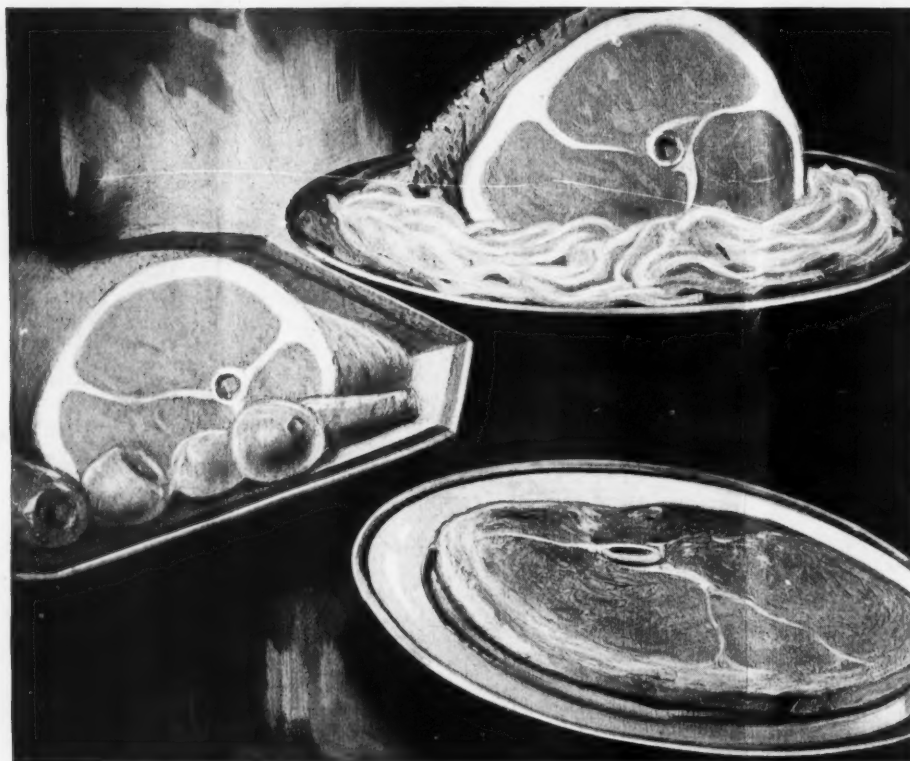
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There's the baked butt, simmered twenty minutes to the pound in water, then, with its skin removed and the juicy fat rubbed with brown sugar and studded with cloves baked a light brown and served surrounded with hot macaroni and cheese.

And there's the shank boiled and served with yellow

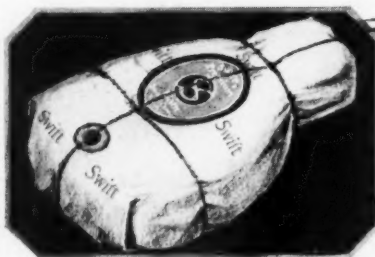
turnips, cooked in the fragrant ham stock from which the fat has been carefully strained.

Swift's Premium Ham comes to you with a perfect cure—sweet enough—smoked enough—mild, uniform and delicious. Buy it whole—bake the butt, broil the center slices and boil the shank. No need to par-boil it and lose any of the splendid Premium flavor.

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